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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ANNEXATION AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

TO the question "How will the acquisition of new territories, inhabited largely by semi-civilized races, harmonize with the principle of universal suffrage?" Prof. J. B. McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania, answers (*Forum*, December) in substance, first, that universal suffrage is an ideal; second, that in territorial domains acquired in the past Congress has extended suffrage as it saw fit; and third, that a practical government always regulates suffrage on the principle of expediency.

Turning to the attitude of the forefathers who founded the republic, Professor McMaster says:

"They announced to the world certain political doctrines often asserted, but never before applied. They declared that all men were created equal, and were endowed by the Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that governments were constituted among men for the good of the governed; that they derived their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that when they failed to accomplish the purposes for which they were established it was the duty of the people to amend or destroy them. It might reasonably be supposed that, having deliberately proclaimed these truths, the men of '76 would have instantly made use of them; that, being free to create such governments as they saw fit, they would have founded new commonwealths in which the equality of all men was fully recognized. Had they attempted to apply the new truths generally the whole social fabric would have gone to pieces. Happily they were not so applied. They were ideals to be lived up to and gradually attained; and the very men whose lips were constantly heard demanding the rights of man, the inalienable rights of man, went carefully to work and set up state governments in which the rights of man were very little regarded, in which manhood suffrage was ignored, the ballot given to men who owned property, and office-holding restricted to such as owned lands and houses and were members of some Christian sect. . . . In but one State, New Jersey, did the suffrage approach to being universal; and there it was so unintentionally.

Her constitution had been hastily made in 1776 in the space of ten days, had never been carefully revised, and gave the franchise to 'all inhabitants of the State' who were twenty-one years old and owned fifty pounds of unencumbered property. Nothing was said concerning race, sex, or citizenship; and during thirty-one years women, negroes, and aliens were free to vote and used the right."

Yet these men are not to be accused of inconsistency with their principles, the writer holds, for when the chance came to apply them "decently and in order," in governing the Northwest Territory, they, in the Ordinance of 1784, greatly extended the rights of man. In this first colonial experiment, Jefferson, as head of the committee which reported the ordinance, was not "for a moment" "led astray by the ideals he had announced to the world as the true basis of Democratic government":

"He and his fellow members know well that no popular government can stand long or accomplish much for the good of the governed which is not carefully adjusted to the wants, conditions, and intelligence of the people who are to live under it. The plan presented and adopted therefore did not contain one vestige of self-government till there were five thousand free white males living in the Territory, and this in spite of the fact that the great majority of them would be citizens from the seaboard States and well accustomed to self-government.

"During this period when the Territory was in the first grade the rulers were a governor, a secretary, and three judges, elected by the Continental Congress, but afterward appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The laws were not framed by any legislative body, but were such as the governor and judges selected from the statute-books of the thirteen original States. Till there were five thousand free white males of full age not a vote was cast for a territorial officer. Then any free white man who had lived in the Territory the proper time, and owned fifty acres, might take part in the election of a House of Representatives, every member of which must be possessed of a freehold of two hundred acres. Once assembled the House nominated ten men (each having a freehold of five hundred acres), of whom the President commissioned five to be legislative councillors. Together the Council and the House, by joint ballot, chose a delegate to represent the Territory in the House of Representatives, where he was graciously permitted to speak, but not to vote."

Professor McMaster continues:

"The territorial government thus set up by the Continental Congress, and sanctioned by the first Congress under the Constitution, became the model after which every other since established has been closely fashioned. At the foundation of it lay the broad principle that there was one kind of government for the States and another for the Territories; that the just powers of the latter need not be derived from the consent of the governed; that only such men as owned land were fit to vote, and that only the select class who owned a great deal of land were fit to legislate; that the Constitution limited the power of the Federal Government over the States; but that the will of Congress was supreme over the Territories.

"The clear distinction between a State and a Territory thus drawn at the very outset of our career and the principles then established—that Congress was free to govern the dependencies of the United States in such manner as it saw fit; that the government it granted need not be republican even in form; that men might be taxed without any representation in the taxing body, stripped absolutely of the franchise, and ruled by officials not of their own choice—have never been departed from, and have often been signally confirmed."

Congressional laws to govern the Louisiana purchase; to gov-

ern the acquisition of Florida; and to govern the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, are reviewed by the writer in detail, showing how absolute national control was maintained, and how, gradually, rights of suffrage were extended therein. In 1862 slavery was abolished in the Territories, and in 1867 came the Fifteenth Amendment, ending the work of Congress so far as suffrage in Territories has been concerned:

"Starting with the rude provisions laid down by the Continental Congress in the ordinances of 1784 and 1787, it had in the course of eighty-three years reached universal manhood suffrage for a wide range of offices. At first no voters existed. Then men owning fifty acres of land might vote for one branch of the legislature. Before the first quarter of our century was turned the territorial delegate and the members of the second branch of the legislature were elected by the people, the property qualification for voters was swept away and the payment of a tax substituted, and the qualification of electors of the territorial delegates was left for the legislatures to decide. When the middle of the century came any free white male citizen of the United States could vote, and every town and county officer not judicial had been made elective. Twenty-five years later the negro had been enfranchised, and the legislatures were regulating the qualifications of voters."

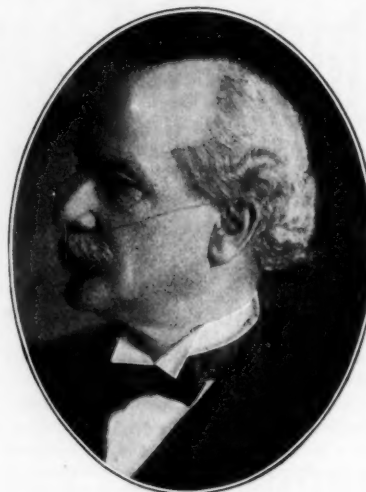
Professor McMaster concludes his article as follows:

"A review of the history of suffrage in the Territories thus makes it clear that foreign soil acquired by Congress is the property of and not part of the United States; that the Territories formed from it are without, and not under, the Constitution; and that in providing them with governments Congress is at liberty to establish just such kind as it pleases, with little or no regard for the principles of self-government; that in the past it has set up whatever sort was, in its opinion, best suited to meet the needs of the people, never stopping to ask how far the government so created derived its just powers from the consent of the governed; and that it is under no obligation to grant even a restricted suffrage to the inhabitants of any new soil we may acquire, unless they are fit to use it properly. Congress is indeed morally bound to give the very best government that circumstances will permit; but it is also morally bound not to be carried away by theories of human rights which even the States themselves ignore. We have no such thing as unrestricted universal suffrage. In the States east of the Mississippi no woman may cast a ballot for a governor, for a Congressman, or for Presidential electors. Yet in each one of them are numbers of women who own property, and pay taxes amounting sometimes to thousands of dollars a year. What government derives its just powers from their consent? Are they not taxed without representation? Do they not obey laws in the making of which they have no voice? All this is utterly inconsistent with the broad doctrines on which our republican form of government is founded. The truth is, the suffrage never has been and is not to-day regulated on any other principle than expediency. Nor is this to be regretted. No government is worth a rush unless it is practical; and to be practical it must not be in advance of the intelligence and capacity for self-government possessed by the people for whose welfare it has been created. This has been the characteristic of every government yet set up in State or Territory, and is greatly to our credit; and this is the course we must pursue in the treatment of any people, whatever their stage of civilization, who may come to us with new acquisitions of territory."

Another Change in the Cabinet.—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of St. Louis, will succeed Cornelius N. Bliss of New York as Secretary of the Interior in President McKinley's Cabinet. Mr. Bliss resigns for business reasons, and Mr. Hitchcock goes into the Cabinet from the post of Ambassador to Russia, to which President McKinley appointed him in 1897. Mr. Hitchcock is a great-grandson, on the maternal side, of Col. Ethan Allen, who captured Fort Ticonderoga. He was born in Mobile, Ala., in 1835, went to St. Louis in 1851, then represented business interests in China for twelve years, and in 1874 returned to St. Louis, to engage in plate-glass manufacture and other business enter-

prises until appointed to represent the United States at St. Petersburg. The *Philadelphia Ledger* notes that the change of portfolios will mark the retirement of one half of the President's Cabinet:

"Secretary of State Sherman retired on account of ill health and old age, and was succeeded by Judge Day, who resigned to be-



ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.

come president of the Peace Commission, and was succeeded by Colonel Hay, then Ambassador to Great Britain. Postmaster-General Gary was succeeded by Charles Emory Smith, and Attorney-General Joseph McKenna having been appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, was appointed to succeed him. Now, upon the retirement of Secretary Bliss the appointment is given to Ethan Allen Hitchcock, a personal friend of the President. . . . Mr. Hitchcock has never taken an active part in politics, and is, in fact, unknown to the political lead-

ers. This is not impeachment of his capacity or fitness, but rather a recommendation."

The change leaves New York State unrepresented in the Cabinet, a condition which has occurred but three times, for short periods, in the history of the federal Government. Several papers have noticed that the Cabinet will now contain three members who have represented this Government abroad, Secretary of State Hay, Postmaster-General Smith, and Mr. Hitchcock, and the fact is considered significant of the era of expansion.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S seven-day tour of Southern cities, beginning with Atlanta during its Peace Jubilee, continues to furnish a chief topic of public discussion. His suggestion regarding national care of Confederate graves [see *THE LITERARY DIGEST* last week] bore immediate fruit in the shape of proposals to open national soldiers' homes to Confederate veterans and to place surviving Confederate veterans on the pension-rolls of the Government. Representative Rixey of Virginia introduced the former measure into Congress, and Senator Butler of North Carolina proposes the latter. Washington correspondents point out, however, that both of these measures are prohibited by Section 4 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that—

"the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

After leaving Atlanta, the President's utterances on national issues were received by the press of the country as thoroughly committing the Administration to a Philippine policy. At Savannah, after having reviewed the troops in camp, the President made a speech in which he said that the chief consideration in treading an unexplored field is one of duty:

"If, following the clear precepts of duty, territory falls to us and the welfare of an alien people requires our guidance and protection, who will shrink from the responsibility, grave tho it may

be? Can we leave these people who, by the fortunes of war and our own acts, are helpless and without government, to chaos and anarchy after we have destroyed the only government they have had? Having destroyed their government, it is the duty of the American people to provide for them a better one. Shall we distrust ourselves, shall we proclaim to the world our inability to give kindly government to oppressed peoples, whose future by the victories of war is confided to us? We may wish it were otherwise, but who will question our duty now? It is not a question of keeping the islands of the East, but of leaving them. Dewey and Merritt took them, and the country instantly and universally applauded. Could we have brought Dewey away without universal condemnation at any time from the 1st of May, the day of his brilliant victory, which thrilled the world with its boldness and heroism? Was it right to order Dewey to go to Manila and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and to despatch Merritt and his army to reinforce him?

"If it was duty to send them there, duty required them to remain there, and it was their clear duty to annihilate the fleet, take the city of Manila, and destroy the Spanish sovereignty in the archipelago. Having done all that in the line of duty, is there any less duty to remain there and give to the inhabitants protection, and also our guidance to a better government, which will secure to them peace and education and security in their life and property and in the pursuit of happiness?"

During the President's trip he spoke to the negro students at Tuskegee Institute, indorsing the educational policy advocated for the race by Booker T. Washington, its head; he made an address at Montgomery, the first capital of the Confederacy, and at Macon, Ga., he wore a Confederate veteran's badge which was pressed upon him. The generally critical attitude of Southern papers appears to have been tempered in some instances. We find the New Orleans *Picayune* assuming that the President has but recognized an accomplished fact, "one people, one country." The Richmond *Times* concludes that "the President's noble utterance [at Atlanta] marks a new era in the history of this country." The Mobile *Register* declares that "the President gives proof that he is a growing man," and says of his talk to Tuskegee students, "No message more important, more true, and more timely has ever been addressed to our brothers in black."

From the mass of newspaper comment on the significance of the President's tour, we quote the following:

"Sectionalism Dead."—"Before the President visited the South, sectionalism was dead.

"It received a staggering blow when war with Spain was declared and volunteers from Dixie crowded to the recruiting camps to enroll themselves under the flag. It weakened when McKinley, who fought on the Union side, appointed ex-Confederates Lee, Wheeler, and Butler to share in the command of the armies organizing against a foreign foe. It went down when Hobson, that daring son of the South, scuttled the *Merrimac* beneath an iron hail from Spanish forts. It perished when old Joe Wheeler led his division up the deadly slope of San Juan Hill.

"In his visit to Atlanta and other cities of the South, President McKinley has rolled a stone above its place of sepulture. May time nor any upheaval come that shall ever threaten a resurrection!

"The President has stirred the Southern heart by his gracious and patriotic utterances as it has not been stirred in many years. . . . Surviving Confederates, their sons and the sons of their dead comrades in arms, no matter how they may differ from Major McKinley on questions of policy and the practicalities of government, will never cease to regard him with friendship and gratitude for the brave and healing words he has spoken above the grave of sectionalism."—*The Republic (Dem.)*, St. Louis.

No "Solid" Sections.—"The reception given the President by the Southern people wanted for nothing in enthusiasm or sincerity. The speeches of the President to his hosts were tactful, generous, and no doubt equally sincere.

"It may be suggested that the President, by his visit and his speeches, has done much to help his political party and to break the Democratic solidity of the South. Let it be so. That of itself is a good thing because it is another assurance of the end of sectionalism.

"It is better for the Democratic Party, for the Republican Party, and for the country, that there should be no 'solid' Democratic or Republican section anywhere, South or North. It would be better if there were not a 'safe' Democratic or Republican State in the Union, but that every State should be uncertain until the issue at the time before the people had been thoroughly discussed and understood and the verdict of the people given.

"It is the assurance of a State being politically 'safe' that develops bossism in a party, with the result of corruption and demoralization. It is the conviction that a section is 'solid' for a party that gives unwise leaders their opportunity. The Democratic solidity of the South is responsible for a large amount of the political prejudice in the North from which the Democratic Party has suffered. It has been responsible, too, in no small measure for the evils which that prejudice has brought upon the Republican Party and the country.

"That will be a fortunate day for the country when the last trace of the old political 'Mason and Dixon's line' is completely obliterated, when the South and the North are alike split up in the election returns, and when the political figurers can not begin their calculations with a whole block of States, East, West, North, or South, set down long in advance as certain for one party or another, without regard to the questions at issue or the candidates of the party in the campaign.

"If the visit of the President to the South contributes materially to that result, it will be something of which he may hereafter well be proud and which the country should remember to his credit."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

Loyalty and Demagogy.—"In the present generation sectionalism has come to mean almost exclusively a certain feeling of estrangement between the North and South resulting from the Civil War. The Spanish war and the conciliatory speeches of President McKinley in Georgia have done very much to obliterate this feeling of estrangement, and for this the country has ground for being profoundly thankful. Yet what change was wrought by the Spanish war in the feelings of Americans for each other is very different from what is commonly assumed in this latitude.

"The Civil War left the South a conquered region, impoverished, and ruled by a very partizan Congress, or federal troops, or men who were recently slaves. No one will now pretend that for several years after Appomattox the feeling of the South toward the federal Government was very cordial. But in the course of a dozen years the South repaired some of the ravages of the war, recovered possession of all the machinery of self-government, and was fully represented in both branches of Congress. The political party dominant in the South had secured control of the lower branch of Congress, so that the national legislature no longer seemed to the South a junta of the political opposition.

"From this time, more than twenty years ago, there never was



ONE! THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.
"Sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear each other."—
(President McKinley at Atlanta.) —*The Inquirer*, Philadelphia.

any excuse for distrusting the loyalty of the Southern States to the national Government. But the descendants of the demagogues against whom Washington warned his countrymen have in every election campaign inflamed Northern voters with appeals to 'vote as they had fought,' and warnings that the 'Confederacy would again be in the saddle.'

"The attitude of the Southern States toward the national Government is exactly the same that it was for twenty years before Joseph Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee became generals in the United States army. But the war has probably put an end to that particularly vicious form of demagoguery that represented the South as a conquered appendage to the country, which had no interest in common with the rest of the country, and would do it damage at the first opportunity. This is a great gain."—*The Journal of Commerce (Fin.)*, New York.

"We Can Not Fail."—"In the old days the slavery agitation divided the annexationists of the North. The Louisiana purchase, the annexation of Florida and Texas, all enlarged the area of the slave States. The opposition to annexation was in the main opposition to slavery, but even then it was not strong enough to overcome the instinctive impulse of Americanism. In spite of honest differences, in spite of opposition based on deep-rooted convictions, the expansion sentiment prevailed.

"Now there are no differences among the people. There are no prejudices like those prevailing against slavery to encounter. There are no precedents to establish, as in the case of Jefferson and Monroe; no venerated traditions in the way, as in the case of Alaska. In settling previous controversies we have established precedents and overturned traditions. A few malcontents and theorists may cling to exploded fulminations of repudiated leaders; but the people are facing toward the rising sun of a greater and higher destiny, ready to grapple with the momentous questions of the future. They recognize in McKinley the prophet of the new era, the man whose faith is as strong as their own, whose ideal of national duty is their own, and wherever the President goes the people have a message for him, in which they testify their appreciation of his courage, their approval of his policy, and in which they issue their command for him to go forward.

"If expansion prevailed when the people were divided, it must succeed when the people are united and resolute in purpose. If the nation was equal to emergency when the sections were jealous and hostile, it is, with sections united and in sympathy, strong enough and brave enough for any duties marked out by destiny."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"Sorry Presidential Logic."—"How this never-haul-down-the-flag view is to be reconciled with his declared purpose to withdraw the forces of the United States from Cuba on the establishment there of a stable native government, we do not know. The Stars and Stripes are now, or soon will be, flying over every province and city of Cuba.

"At Savannah Saturday night the President entered into some defense of his now avowed policy of holding the Philippines for good and all. . . . This is a good example of what the logicians would call *fallacia plurium interrogationum*. It consists of slyly yoking up, in a single question, the weak point in the argument with the strong point, and striving to make them appear as one to the hearer. It has been a rhetorical trick more honored in past times, when audiences were unlettered and dull of perception, than in present times.

"The President in this case merges the act of despatching Merritt to Manila into that of sending Dewey thither, as if they were one and the same, or necessarily inseparable as an act of war. But no one of course knows better than the President that Dewey's mission had no such end in view as the capture of Manila and the destruction of Spanish sovereignty there. Dewey was sent to destroy or capture the Spanish fleet and so remove a menace to American shipping in the Pacific and property on the Western coast of the United States. The idea of holding him there and sending a land force to subjugate the islands was an afterthought, as the President well knows. As commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States, he was no doubt in duty bound, in the prosecution of the war, to give such orders to Dewey as were given, simply for the nation's protection on the Western shore while the sole object of the war was being pursued in the West Indies. But the assumption that he was equally bound not merely to destroy the Spanish fleet, but to enter upon a campaign for the conquest of those distant lands, is

wholly unwarranted; and all of his numerous deductions therefrom respecting 'duty' are without support or reason.

"The whole argument is singularly weak and fallacious. If humanity would not have justified a peace settlement on the basis of continued Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, conditional upon sweeping reforms and autonomous government, which the United States could have enforced had Dewey sailed away after the battle of May 1, then the President was acting very inhumanly up to the outbreak of the war in striving to settle the Cuban trouble on the basis of Spanish reforms. And if, having destroyed Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, duty and humanity will not permit us to withdraw or relinquish the islands, how does the President reconcile with humanity his declared purpose of withdrawing the United States forces from Cuba after a time? The questions are certainly worth the attention of anybody who has become so very loyal to duty and humanity as the President has become."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

Force and Disregard of American Theories.—"We suppose that there are still a few unreconstructed Southerners, just as there are a few Northerners who are unwilling to forget, even if they do pretend to forgive. But in another generation every one will be admitting that Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson and Joseph Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee were fighting for what they believed to be American principles, namely, the right of the people to have that sort of government which they desired. That in their opinion and in the opinion of every American to-day is a sacred right. Yet Americans in the North believed that the majority should rule, and that as the majority believed the Union was indissoluble it should not be dissolved. They used force to protect the Union when it was threatened. South as well as North believes that the decision reached was for the best.

"But there are finicky people to-day who are talking about our disregard for American institutions and American precedents because the nation is extending its protection over some islands of the sea. They are saying that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and that we must not use force to secure that consent. Their logic is beautiful, but their understanding of their premises is at fault. They are the victims of the syllogism habit. They were copperheads in 1863. When they are dead the undertaker who embalms them will find cold water rather than red blood in their veins. There is no more purpose to-day to disregard American theories of government than there was in 1861. It has fallen to the lot of President McKinley to express for the South and for the North approval of the result of the Civil War, and to apply to a wider sphere the large Americanism which is the twin brother of that for which Abraham Lincoln stood."—*The Eagle (Ind. Dem.)*, Brooklyn.

FEDERAL FINANCES AND CURRENCY REFORM.

THE annual report of Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department showed a deficit of \$38,047,247.60 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. Total receipts were \$494,333,953.75 and expenditures \$532,381,201.35, being an increase, over the fiscal year 1897, of \$63,946,785.86 in receipts and \$77,594,423.23 in expenditures. Upon the basis of existing law, the Treasury estimates for the current fiscal year are receipts, \$577,874,647.37; expenditures, \$689,874,647.37, or a deficit of \$112,000,000. It is pointed out that the gold reserve of the Treasury, after proceeds of the war loan began to come in, reached the sum of \$245,063,795.51 on October 7, 1898, the highest point this fund ever attained. As to the war loan itself, Secretary Gage considers its "popular" feature justifiable and successful from an educative point of view, but he points to a premium of \$5,000,000 on the issue, recorded by market quotations, lost to the Treasury by the transaction, and states that the holdings of 116,000 subscribers, out of 225,000 to whom allotments were made, have passed into the ownership of 1,001 persons, firms, and corporations. Unprecedented foreign trade adds to the strength of the national situation, but there is no prospect of an early repeal of the war-revenue act, in view of extraordinary expenditures for the army and navy.

More than one third of Secretary Gage's report was devoted to the presentation of alleged advantages of banking and currency reform through the substitution of issues of bank-notes for government notes. The President in his message singled out the redemption of greenbacks to be paid out again only for gold, as a measure of currency reform to be directly recommended. Mr. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, in his annual report, opposed bank-note issues of currency upon bank assets. These apparent differences of administration opinion upon currency reforms have been considered a bar to any currency legislation at the present session of Congress, and the subject of calling a special session of the Fifty-sixth Congress to secure financial legislation is being urged through "Sound-Money League" petitions and the press. Leaders of the Democratic national organization declare that currency reformers are attempting to force a "banking trust" upon the people.

Advocating Bank-Note Issues.—"Mr. Gage has not changed his attitude as to the relative merits of government and national bank-note issues, being as strong an advocate of a transfer of the note-issuing function to banks as at any previous time. The charges that the substitution of a bank-note currency for government bills would be 'a conspiracy to exploit the people' he denounces as tirades against reason and appeals to prejudice and ignorance, which 'the statesman must oppose by the simple truth.'"

"The question as to whether a bank-note currency can be established which will be adequate, economical, and safe, and thus serve, in a better way than is now served, the public needs, Mr. Gage answers emphatically in the affirmative. He points to Canada as furnishing a clear illustration, comparing with our disadvantage the absence in the Dominion of congestion in the circulating medium at one place and scarcity at another, with the uneven distribution of money and the consequent varying rates of interest in the United States.

"The objection raised against bank-note issues based upon commercial assets, that they would secure the noteholder at the expense of the depositor—an unjust and mischievous discrimination—Mr. Gage essays to meet by saying that such bank-notes may be rendered perfectly secure without making them a first lien upon the assets. 'It would only be necessary,' he says, 'to award to the noteholder the same ratable proportion of the assets which went to other creditors, and to provide that the amount required to pay the difference be obtained by an assessment upon all the national banks, collected ratably in proportion to their share in the circulation of this character. The percentage of assessment upon the circulation to cover the losses to noteholders is, according to Mr. Gage, shown by experience to be insignificant.'—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

Special Need for Hammering.—"The Secretary renews his previous pleas for the withdrawal of the Government from the note-issuing business and for the creation of a currency to be supplied by the banks under restrictions which shall furnish responsibility. Elasticity and responsibility are perfectly reconcilable. Our present banking system is responsible, but elastic it is not, as Secretary Gage demonstrates. It may be said that here is nothing novel, but there is nothing novel in truth. The truth must be hammered into some people and some communities. There is special need for hammering into Congress at the present time the truth that now is the best juncture possible for enacting real currency reform by putting into law a project essentially constructed on lines indicated by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

Evils of Inflexible Currency.—"Secretary Gage's report as regards the subject of currency and banking will be received with great satisfaction by all those who have taken part, in late years, in the movement for currency reform. It will also have a most healing influence in the rural communities of the West and South, where the greatest amount of prejudice has heretofore prevailed against the national banks and, indeed, against all banks. This prejudice has been the great stumbling-block in the way of any kind of reform. It has proceeded from the high rates of interest prevailing in the country districts, and the fact that money in those parts of the country is hardest to get hold of at the very time when the farmer wants it most. The farmer wants to borrow between seed-time and harvest. He learns that the money

in the local banks has been sent to New York, where it is drawing only 2-per-cent. interest, and that he can not get it on real-estate security at any price. If he gets it at all, it is only through some local intermediary, who borrows it at the bank on his personal security at 6 or 7 per cent., and then lends it to the farmer on real-estate security at 10 or 12 per cent. The farmer is naturally furious; he joins the Populists and demands the free coinage of silver, or the sub-treasury system, or the abolition of the national banks.

"Secretary Gage gives a clear answer to all these complaints, showing how the jerky movements of our currency are due to the inflexible system of government-paper issues, and how these evils are avoided in Canada and other countries by a less rigid system of bank issues, which tends to equalize the rates of interest between the rural communities and the towns and cities. This exposition, so much needed from one in authority and so clearly put before the reader, comes in the very nick of time, when the agricultural classes are enjoying a season of comparative prosperity and are therefore in a receptive state of mind. It serves to introduce the consideration of those means of reform to which the Secretary has yielded his assent after giving the most careful attention to the various plans advanced. It is much to his credit as a conservative statesman and a prudent banker that he has only slowly come to entertain the opinion that bank-note issues may be based in part upon something else than bond security deposited with the Government."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

Against Currency Tinkering.—"There are still some faint signs of life in the movement to substitute bank-notes for the United States notes now in general use as money, but evidently this so-called currency reform is near the point of death from heart failure. The argument against any such disturbance of our present monetary system set forth in the report of the Controller of the Currency, Mr. Dawes, is as unanswerable as the logic of the multiplication table. . . .

"Secretary Gage still clings to the policy of retiring United States notes and confining our paper money to bank bills, but, for some occult reason, he has turned squarely about in his chief reason for the advocacy of this plan. The stock argument was that the rural banks and their customers needed the greater elasticity which could be secured only through the retirement of the greenbacks and the more liberal treatment of the banks, in the matter of their circulation; but now Mr. Gage seems to be concerned about the banks at the great centers of finance. This change takes from the plan itself the last vestige of claim to popular favor, and seals its fate beyond all chance of adoption by Congress. This is pointed out with perfect plainness and pertinence by Matthew Marshall in his financial letter from New York, published in these columns Monday. As Marshall declares, the Secretary seems to be concerned for the speculators in securities, who are liable to be squeezed and hurt by the demand for currency to move the crops of the rural districts. Of course Congress would never think of passing an act which might fitly be termed an act for the relief and encouragement of Wall Street speculators. Whatever the motive and purpose of Mr. Gage, he has rendered the country good service by divesting the currency-tinkers of the last remnant of an argument in favor of their hobby."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

Bank-Notes and Bank Assets.—"The arguments advanced by Controller of the Currency Dawes, in his report for the year just ended, against making the holders of the circulating notes of a bank preferred creditors in case of the bank's insolvency, seem to us unanswerable. It is not necessary to recapitulate his statistics showing from history the detriment that such a preference would work to depositors and other creditors. The preference is unjust in principle, and must necessarily be so in practise.

"Incidentally, in his discussion of the subject, Controller Dawes lays down some propositions which *The Sun* has for years been laboring to inculcate; namely, that the most important function of banking is acting as middleman between depositors and borrowers, that its note-issuing functions are secondary, and that its notes are mere evidences of debt, like the credit it gives its depositors on its books. The inference which he omits to draw is, that to clothe a debt in the form of a bank-note with the attributes of money, not granted to a debt in the form of a book credit, is to give a bank a privilege denied to other corporations and to all private citizens.

"Nevertheless, the controller is intelligent enough to perceive

and candid enough to declare, what *The Sun* has constantly declared:

"First, that there is existing no such condition of the United States finances, revenues, or credit as to justify the proposition that the shifting of the burden of gold redemption of outstanding currency from the Government to the banks is so important as to necessitate of itself radical changes and concessions in national banking laws relative to the issue of notes, which changes and concessions would not be considered wise if the interests of the community, irrespective of government finances, were alone considered.

"Secondly, that if from considerations of general public policy, irrespective of governmental finances, bank-note issues secured only by commercial assets of banks seem unwise, that the resources, credit, and financial condition of the United States are such that by means of revenue laws and other amendments to law suggested by the President in his last annual message, a safer ratio between its outstanding circulation and gold reserve can be attained, the stability of the present gold standard insured, and the currency maintained upon a sound basis without contraction."

"After the crazy talk on the subject by Controller Dawes's predecessor, Controller Eckels, these utterances are extremely refreshing."—*The Sun (Rep.)*, New York.

Currency Legislation Improbable.—"Of course everybody who is familiar with the financial question knows that there has been no real cause for complaint of our money during the past year or two, and so long as times continue good there will be no trouble. It is not to provide a currency that will serve in a time of easy money that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury recommend financial reform. Their object is to provide against emergencies that arise whenever there is a stringency in the money market, and to furnish a means of averting panics that come as the result of such stringency. Congress may possibly reach the currency question during the present session, but that is extremely doubtful, and if it does not the country will not suffer greatly."—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland.

An Extra Session Demanded.—"Controller Dawes's report, taking issue with the various plans for currency reform already before the country, serves to emphasize the necessity for immediate action by the Fifty-sixth Congress. . . . It will not do to allow the opportunity to enact absolutely necessary safeguards to our financial system to wait on the battle of conflicting opinions over minor details, which eternity might be too short to reconcile. There are certain features of our monetary system which can not wait on the splitting of financial hairs for adjustment.

"Gold as the fixed and unimpeachable standard of American currency must no longer be left to depend on the will of the executive. The people in 1896 decreed that 'all our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold.' They also declared for the adoption of 'measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.'

"This was the pledge of the Republican national convention in June, 1896. It was accepted by the people in November, 1896, and has not yet been redeemed. The fulfilment of that pledge was only rendered possible by the election last November. . . .

"The people demand that a special session of Congress be called to act upon the following suggestions of President McKinley:

"1st. To place the currency and obligations of the United States on the gold basis by statute.

"2d. To impound redeemed greenbacks so that they shall not be reissued except for gold, thereby breaking the "endless chain."

"3d. To grant to national banks the right to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they deposit for circulation, and to reduce the tax on such circulation to one half of one per cent."

"If this is done next spring it will eliminate the money question from party politics for ten years to come. Not before 1908 by any probable concurrence of political upheavals can the new Senate be converted to free silver, fiatism, or any scheme of financial dishonor. Even should the free-silver Democrats elect a President and House of Representatives in 1900, they can have no temptation to make their campaign on promises which can not be fulfilled because of the sound-money Senate. No party could survive four years of unfulfilled promises.

"Let the opportunity of an extra session be rejected and the money question will come up at the regular session next December. Thus as certain as 1900 follows 1899 it will be dragged into the Presidential campaign of that year to paralyze business and imperil every commercial, industrial, and financial enterprise in the country.

"An extra session is the name of the opportunity that waits

grimly at the President's side and warns him of the fate of those who recognize it too late."—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.)*, Chicago.

Congressman Walker's Prediction.—"I am willing to stake my reputation upon it that there will not be any currency reform legislation or any general banking or currency legislation passed by Congress before 1904. . . . The [banking and currency] committee is overwhelmingly opposed to it [the Hill-Fowler bill]. It is also overwhelmingly opposed to the McCleary bill. It will not report favorably any measure at this or the next session. A situation exists at Washington that I do not think is fully appreciated, even if it is known. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency can not agree upon any plan of currency or any general banking law, and the President can not agree with the views of either. In addition, all three are opposed to the Hill-Fowler Indianapolis monetary conference bill, and to the McCleary bill. There is one thing certain, that no general currency or banking measure can be passed until all the questions arising out of the war are settled, or until after the Presidential election of 1904."—*Interview with Chairman Joseph H. Walker of the House Banking and Currency Committee, in The Times*, New York.

Bryan on the "Money Trust."—"Vital questions can not be killed or buried, and we were dealing with vital questions when the call to arms resounded through the land. The American people have not accepted the gold standard as final. It has wrought more injustice in our country during the last twenty-five years than Spain has wrought in all her colonies, and opposition to it will grow until the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution is fully restored. The trusts which now flourish in defiance of laws are more merciless than Weyler was, and the new trust, the paper money trust, which is seeking to obtain control of all the paper money of the nation, is a greater menace to the country's welfare than any foreign foe."—*William J. Bryan, in a speech at Lincoln, Nebr., December 23*.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON PEACE PROBLEMS.

NEARLY all the German-American papers deplore the fact that the war was begun at all; they doubt that the quality of the American navy was sufficiently put to the test, and they prefer to say nothing about the achievements of the army. Above all, the German-American press dislike the results of the war as embodied in the treaty of peace, which appears to them neither just, nor honorable, nor prudent. "A 'peace with honor?'" says the New York *Volks-Zeitung*; "and why not? Rascals, thieves, robbers have a code of honor of their own!" The New York *Staats-Zeitung* expresses itself to the following effect:

The terms of the peace are an advantage to Spain, despite her humiliation; but it is doubtful whether America will be benefited. A victorious nation has a right to be proud of its success, but the American people have been inveigled into overrating their abilities by their easy victory. We have undertaken responsibilities which will cost much, and which require an amount of ability much greater, perhaps, than we possess. The worst is that the very institutions by which the United States has risen to power, prosperity, and greatness must either be abandoned at once, or else wholesale corruption will reign in the colonies, affecting in turn our politics at home.

The *Freidenker*, Milwaukee, thinks that militarism is not only coming, it is here. The chief expansionists are people who wish to see their milksop boys strutting about in officers' uniforms. The only comfort is that men willing to serve as simple "high privates" are hard to get. Most of the German-American papers warn against England, whom they regard as absolutely faithless; nor do they regard it possible that any other nation will assist us, from purely sentimental motives, in overrunning the world. The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, declares that no amount of sophistry can explain away the fact that, unless we admit the people in our colonies to full citizenship, we deny to them the very privileges

which we demanded to justify our famous Declaration of Independence. The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, asserts that the United States has treated Spain "with revolting brutality," and says:

"We are glad to find that the overwhelming majority of our citizens of German descent stand by common sense and high principle. The German-Americans saw no reason to make war upon Spain, a country which has always been friendly to us. That Spain administered her colonies badly was only a pretext. Our own administration is not good, either, especially in the large cities. But let us suppose we regard it as our duty to make war upon any nation which allows maladministration. Then it is our duty to attack nearly all countries, including Russia and England; especially the latter country, which has plundered India to such an extent that the riches of Golconda are to-day in London, while the people of India are dying of starvation. Why don't our jingoes help the poor Hindus? There is a rebellion right now in India."

The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"The American Peace Commissioners carry on their business under the protection of the British fleet, whether they are aware of it or not. For this assistance granted to the United States we expect most certainly material benefits.' That is the verdict of the English press and people. In other words, England wants to be paid. She underrates our power of defense, calumniates other European powers, overrates her own importance. As so often before, England is bluffing. But our jingoes will not see that. On the contrary, the spirit of serfdom is so strong in our Anglo-maniacs that they are ready to fight the whole world on England's behalf and to give her whole archipelagoes as presents. . . . Not that we blame the English. When other nations fight, they always get a chance to fish in troubled waters."

The same paper calls the annexation of the Philippines "the worst stroke of business Uncle Sam ever did," because it enlarges the race problem. So, too, thinks the *Baltimore Correspondent*, which fears that the carpet-baggers who caused the race war in the South will also be in evidence in the colonies. The *Brooklyn Freie Presse* wants to know what the Filipinos have done to us that we should force them under our yoke. The *Freie Zeitung*, Newark, says:

"The Filipinos demand their independence, and Aguinaldo quotes a passage from our own Declaration of Independence in which it is pointed out as a truism that the rulers should have their authority only from the governed. They will be taught with powder and lead that such things are only for Americans."

The *Chicago Rundschau* will not consider the possibility of our violating our own Constitution, and says: "The Hawaiians and Tagales, therefore, will become our fellow citizens, and the question is rather what will they do with us than what shall we do with them." Every German-American paper points out that Germany—a country whose power is, after all, not so very insignificant, and whose administrative ability is derided by the British

only—does not want the Philippines. Hence we need not annex the archipelago to prevent it from falling into German hands. In their denunciation of Britain's anti-German policy, and their belief that Great Britain did absolutely nothing to benefit the United States during the late war, because there was absolutely nothing to do, the German-American press stand united. Even the *New York Morgen-Journal*, the only "imperialist" paper published in the German language, thinks it necessary to criticize the friendship of "our Anglo-Saxon cousins" in paragraphs like the following:

"The elevation of the American Minister in Constantinople to the rank of Ambassador is near at hand, Turkey wishing the change. 'But,' say the British papers, 'several powers will protest, only England will be on the side of the United States!' What on earth other powers have to do with the matter or what they will protest about, we are not told. England is our true friend, and every other nation crosses our wishes—thus preach the Britons, and if you don't believe it you are not a good 'Anglo-Saxon.'"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

BUT then, the South used to be rather tickled to see Grover Cleveland, too.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

MARSH gets twelve years, and it is proposed to give Quay half as much—to the United States Senate.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

THE United States may now be described as a nation that is situated here and there throughout the world.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

THE Spanish Government would probably be in favor of a peace jubilee if Don Carlos would consent to participate.—*The Star, Washington.*

HAVANA is an American city now, and all she needs to be up to date is a board of aldermen. The fight for street-railway franchises has already begun.—*The Post, Syracuse.*

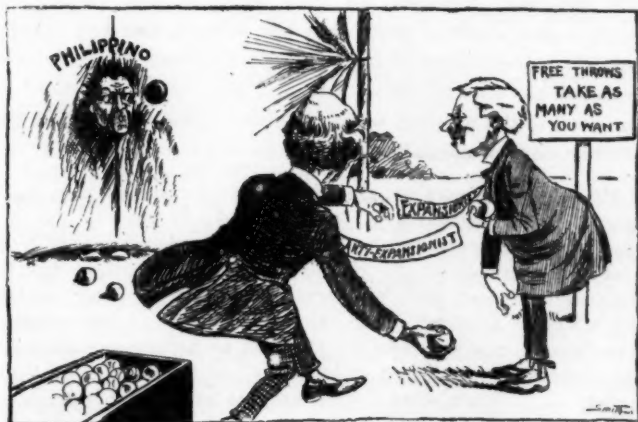
IN a few years the President of the United States will be swinging around the Philippine circle patching up animosities resulting from the appointment of white postmasters.—*The News-Tribune, Detroit.*

A TEN-YEAR-OLD lad in Indianapolis who was arrested for picking up coal along the side of railroad tracks is now in jail. If the boy had known enough to steal the whole railroad he would be heralded as a Napoleon of finance.—*The News, Chicago.*

THE TRUCE OF THE LION.—Once upon a time, a lion, attacked by all the other beasts, and being in sore straits, chanced to raise his eyes and beheld an eagle, soaring aloft and contemplating the strife with indifference.

"My long-lost daughter!" cried out the lion, in a loud voice. "Don't you know your mamma?"

What this fable teaches is still uncertain at the moment of going to press, the eagle not having made up his mind as yet.—*The Journal, Detroit.*



FUN FOR EVERYBODY BUT THE TARGET.
—*The Rocky Mountain News, Denver.*



THE MORMON MEMBER FROM UTAH

must decide which one of his three wives may go to Washington with him, and adopts the old formula: "Monkey, monkey, barrel o' beer, how many monkeys are there here? One, two, three; out goes she!"

—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

LETTERS AND ART.

PIERRE LOTI'S NEW PLAY.

"JUDITH RENAUDIN," said to have been written at the request of Sarah Bernhardt, has made a success in Paris which promises to rival even that of "Cyrano de Bergerac." The *Revue de Paris* (November) gives the play in full. The following is the introduction or "setting":

"In the isle of Oleron, at the extreme end of a little unknown town, is a very old and silent white dwelling, white as an Arabian inn under the layers of lime which centuries have thickened upon it. It has outbuildings painted green and a large arched doorway. There are few openings upon the deserted street; the whole façade, covered with ancient trellises, turns upon an interior court where some centenary trees are yellowing in the sun, almond-trees and pomegranates, half dead and at the end of their vigor. After the court a long garden; after this a little vineyard and a little wood, bordering on the country—on that country of the island, everywhere sandy and flat, with the ocean for its horizon, which rolls its waves heavily upon the vast shore and which throughout all the night makes its profound voice heard.

"It was from this house that one night, now two centuries since, my Protestant ancestors set out on their exile.

"The grandfathers and grandmothers, too aged to undertake the flight, remained gloomily at home; but all the young people went from it. There, in a salon modestly wainscoted in oak, which has not been disturbed, there, after a reading together from the familiar Bible that I still have in my possession, the exiles, who embarked by night for Holland, exchanged their eternal farewells with the old people who were obliged to remain in their own country to die. At the entrance to the little wood at the end of the vineyard, some toppling stones, to-day nearly level with the earth, mark vaguely the places where sleep these ancestors deprived of their children and excluded after death from the Catholic cemeteries.

"The letters of the exiles, the 'letters from Holland' as they were formerly called with veneration in my family, have lived for a century and a half in the panels of the old wainscoted room; they fascinated my Huguenot infancy. My grandmother, from time to time, read to me passages from them at evening.

"Poor, noble letters, in the handwriting of another age, in yellowed ink upon crude paper or parchment, I still possess them as an heritage and touch them as something sacred. Among others, there is one signed Judith Renaudin, who was one of my far-back grand-aunts; and suddenly I reproach myself for having used this name, altho I have given to her an infinitely pure rôle, as was her own in life so long ago.

"Poor, noble letters! so full of courage, of confidence in God, of sublime resignation! Not a complaint, in the face of supreme danger; not a murmur.

"They have inspired this drama, and I should think them put to a bad use had I made of them a work capable of exciting ill-feeling. I believe, on the contrary, that I have not written a word from which a Catholic could suffer. When the idea of composing this piece came to me, more than two years ago, I was ignorant of the sad days elsewhere in which it would be represented, and I deplore the coincidence which I could not foresee. As to the allusions to the events of the hour—they tell me that, for agitated minds, there are some to be found in my work—I protest proudly that I have made none."

The allusion here is, evidently, to the Dreyfus agitation. Certain of Loti's characters are represented in opposition to the dragoons of Louis XIV. But, protests Loti, "can that be considered a thrust at our army? No, I am too much honored by having been myself a military man for the best part of my life and by still being one."

The critics agree that the play is one of unusual literary value, but they are not unanimous in their praise of its dramatic effect. M. du Tillet, in *Revue Bleue* (November 5), thinks that Loti has apparently followed the rule which Dumas fils formulated: "The theater is the art of preparation." The second act seems to be

devoted to "preparing" for the interview of *Judith* and the captain. He also finds the scene of *Judith's* visit to the house of the captain, which ought to be most effective, somewhat uncertain in its effect. On this point he says:

"We are impressed with the nobility of *Renaudin*, the passion of *D'Estelan*, the affecting dignity of *Judith*, the touching honesty of the farmers, the heroism of the Protestants, and the charity of the Catholics. Nevertheless, the fact remains that *Judith Renaudin* leaves an uncertain impression. And so during the whole scene we are asking ourselves if we have not misunderstood the indications of the author. One keeps asking, 'Is *Judith* in love?' No, she is not. The end of the scene has come; we have scarcely listened because we were thinking of something else—from a fault of the author."

In proof of the fact that the human tenderness of the priest who assists the exiles in their flight is not overdrawn, M. Bécclard, in the same periodical (November 19), resurrects the play of "Jean Hennuyer," by Sebastian Mercier, in which a humane Catholic prelate is the chief figure. It is doubtless worth while to prove that as long ago as a couple of centuries, in the midst of sectarian prejudices then running riot, there were hearts brave enough to rise above a weak point in sect to practise the humanity for which their Christianity stood.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RELIGIOUS NOVEL AS DONE BY MARIE CORELLI AND HALL CAINE.

THE religious novel, as served to us by these two popular authors, fares hardly at the hands of *The Quarterly Review* (October). A critic has described Miss Corelli's novels as "ignorant and illiterate"; this indictment *The Quarterly* undertakes to make good, and at the same time to show that Mr. Hall Caine, in "The Christian," under pretense of showing the orthodox creed in action, has treated us to a repast of unscientific and degenerate mysticism. "Religion is a reasonable service, not hysteria and not claptrap; but the works which we have taken in hand to review insist that it is both," writes the reviewer. And with a delightful touch of chivalry he turns his attention first to Miss Corelli.

The new commandment evolved from the teaching of "A Romance of Two Worlds," stated in brief, is: "Cultivate the electric spirit within you"; and we see the reasonableness of this when the author tells us that God is "a Shape of pure Electric Radiance." All doubt must vanish when she assures us that her creed "has its foundation in Christ alone," and that "its tenets are completely borne out by the New Testament." Materialism is her *bête noir*. Altho willing to deify an electric battery, she is all scorn at the mention of "atoms" and "molecules." *The Quarterly* reviewer, not satisfied even when he has quoted Miss Corelli's own works in proof that her science, like her religion, is quite unencumbered with philosophy and fact, or when he has convicted her as ungrammatical, and has ruthlessly traced her new creed to the writings of Sar Péladan, goes on to a more general treatment of his subject:

"Miss Corelli knows not what is meant by materialism; and as regards her Christianity, it is a debased offspring of the Neo-Platonic school daubed with the colors of a hundred superstitions. It has not come out of the New Testament. Its origin and history may be traced through heresies without number; and the faith which it involves or demands is, in spite of her vehement protestations, the result of an hysteria so hollow and earthborn that it does not add one syllable to our knowledge of things Divine. . . . When Miss Corelli assures her correspondents that she knows the Electrical Creed to be a matter of experience, what are we to think? Has a single one of her acquaintance penetrated to the central planet? Or beheld the nations in Saturn and Jupiter? The amazing fact is that any reader should have taken

'A Romance of Two Worlds' seriously. But then readers took Lemuel Gulliver seriously. And here is a clergyman of the Church of England writing to Miss Corelli that her imaginary voyage has preserved him from suicide."

Almost as sincere as her hatred of the "atom" is her hostility whenever the clergy are mentioned, or physicians, critics, and professors of physical science:

"Wherein the clergy have offended may be speedily known. Among 'two-legged pigmies of limited brain' they hold the first place—a bad preeminence. Miss Corelli has uttered no oracles more Sibylline than these frequent denunciations of man as a biped. Would his hypocrisy and his atheism offend less in heaven's sight were he a quadruped? After all, he is not to blame for his anatomical peculiarities; they should be charged, we opine, on the electric circle. Every man, if he could choose, would wish to be what Nirjâlis was, 'a pictured Dionysius'—or even 'Dionysus,' which is perhaps the word that came flitting about Miss Corelli but eluded her grasp. While, then, she waxes enthusiastic over 'the immortal Byron' and praises 'his well-braced mind,' or pours out a lament for Shelley as one of her 'inspired starvelings'—did she confound him with Chatterton?—or approves of the 'remarks' of Socrates as being 'all true and trenchant,' her condemnation of churches and churchmen is unqualified. They must be reckoned among 'the morbidities and microbes of national disease.'"

Of Miss Corelli's style *The Quarterly* says:

"Barabbas," according to the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, 'is appallingly well written.' We have quoted an occasional sentence from Miss Corelli's other performances which will justify the word 'appalling'; but only a succession of pages would exhibit all it implies. There is a secret known to some writers—they belong very frequently to schools of mysticism—whereby the most luscious, scintillating, and exuberant terms in a language are heaped together, until a sober man runs, to be delivered from them, 'ad Garamantas et Indos,' to Bradshaw's 'Railway Guide' or Todhunter's 'Algebra.' It is the Turkey-carpet style in which 'Satan' Montgomery abounded: and such is the style of Miss Corelli at her grandest. She is loth to employ one word where three will suffice. She gives us not only poetical prose, but line after line of blank verse, and breaks out into lyric measures at unexpected moments."

After analyzing the argument of the "Mighty Atom" to discover what *are* the influences toward unbelief which Miss Corelli imagines she is combating, the reviewer concludes:

"These are not the 'plausible modern sophistries' that clamor to be exposed and put down; they are the dreams of a fervid female genius who can not distinguish one form of unbelief from another, and who fancies that she can improvise an argument as she rushes along in a whirlwind of high-sounding and empty syllables. Invective is not reasoning, and when we hear of 'a brood of atheists, who, like human cormorants, would be prepared to swallow benefits and deny the Benefactor,' we are less moved by the implicit syllogism than amazed at the natural history of cormorants and their ingratitude, which, we humbly acknowledge, is new to us."

The reviewer lays down the literature of female hysteria to take up that of emotional monasticism:

"Mr. Hall Caine has an eye for what he sees, but he moves in a world of his own. He is dramatic, epic, and a lover of strong effects set in glaring lights—a showman with a gift of powerful language, grim and stark, and a drum on which he beats pretty loudly. There is no grace in his drawing; and tho he can feel, he seldom persuades the heart. He plows and harrows it, if you like, but does not melt and subdue it. His figures are weather-beaten, rudely carved in rock, huge, and sometimes grotesque. And while the men fling themselves into violent action, which is their element, the women, after some faint or spasmodic attempts at a graceful coquetry, lose all distinctive notes and as good as justify what Pope said of them, for they seem to have no character at all."

"John Storm, the struggling Christian hero, is a complex but hardly intelligible character, made in several pieces which no art

has fused or run into a mold. . . . The picture intended is that of the religious condition of England, but especially of the Christian Socialist who sets himself to change and transfigure it. He is a clergyman, well read in the Fathers, traveled, and not wanting in experience—one that has gone below the surface in Sydney, Melbourne, London; consecrated by vocation, and afterward by vow, to the task of living the Gospel, not merely of preaching it. And every step in his career is determined by a woman whom he attempts to strangle for her soul's sake, but at last marries in spite of his vows of chastity and stability, the Father Superior who has taken his monastic oaths now blessing his matrimonial. . . . The inference would seem to be that love laughs at vows, wherever made, and that marriage and monasticism are alike ineffective, and ought to be so, when passion is strong. 'We were but man and woman,' says the dying prophet, 'and we could not help but love each other, tho it was a fault, and for one of us it was a sin. And God will forgive us, because He made us so, and because God is the God of love.' These suit the conditions of Philip and Kate—an adulterous couple—in 'The Manxman,' at least as well as they suit John Storm and his Glory Quayle. And they breathe a breath which comes, as Mr. Hall Caine acknowledges in another place, from Paphos rather than from Sinai or Galilee."

"Given this clew we can wind our way in and out of the maze. Like Abu Ganem in the Arabian tale, Mr. Storm is 'the slave of love.' And Miss Quayle is the slave of pleasure. How shall these two, aided by the monastery and the music-hall, resolve that tremendous question of the Gospel in London? They do not resolve it. The curtain falls on their wedding, and the question lies where it was. . . ."

"Charles Kingsley was a Christian Socialist; but he held decided views touching the celibacy of the clergy. Did Storm hold opposite views? We never can ascertain what he held, for he was incapable of making a clear statement. His principles and program are alike obscure in every stage of his wandering career. He feels intensely, speaks precipitately, and is a weathercock blown by the wind. Such a man falls a victim to his own clap-net, and John is always convinced that he has arrived at stability, when the next moment he kicks down the ladder and jumps from his chosen platform into a slough. He builds and unbuilds, puts round for square, boxes the compass, and achieves nothing. Of what is all this a *reductio ad absurdum* except of the idea on which 'The Christian' is founded? Monasticism may be out of date, its vows a superstition, and its ways un-English. Shall we, then, first call our hero a Christian, then dress him up as a Bishopsgate Brother, and give him as near a resemblance as we dare to some one else, that at length we may refute friars and reformers out of the marriage service, and insinuate that religion is nowadays impossible, and never was anything but a mystical delusion? What other kind of Christian has Mr. Hall Caine given us?"

The melancholy side of the matter *The Quarterly* finds in the fact that the millions take these writers in perfect good faith, cherishing their dreams and delusions as if some reality corresponded with them. Even the great and manifold mischiefs wrought by unbelief are scarcely more to be regretted than the reaction which "despises logic, turns faith to mythology, canonizes the absurd, and so distorts the Christian as to make him at once an imbecile, a visionary, and a murderous fanatic."

An "Expansion" Prophecy in Whitman's Verse.

—According to the Rev. Arthur Copeland, Walt Whitman is not only the poet of democracy, but the prophet of our colonial expansion. In a poem entitled "A Broadway Pageant" Mr. Copeland discovers the following lines, prophetic of imperialism:

"I chant the world on my Western sea,
I chant copious the islands beyond, thick as stars in the sky;
I chant the new empire grander than any before, as in a vision it comes to me;
I chant America the mistress, I chant a greater supremacy;
I chant projected a thousand blooming cities yet in time on those groups of sea islands;
My sailships and steamships threading the archipelagoes,
My Stars and Stripes fluttering in the wind;

Commerce opening, the sleep of ages having done its work, races reborn,
refresh'd,
Lives, works resumed—the object I know not—but the old, the Asiatic re-
new'd as it must be,
Commencing from this day surrounded by the world.

"Were the children straying westward so long? so wide the tramping?
Were the precedent dim ages debouching westward from Paradise so long?
Were the centuries steadily footing that way, all the while unknown, for
you America, for reasons?
But they are justified, they are accomplished, they shall now be turned the
other way also, to travel toward you thence,
They shall now also march obediently eastward for your sake, Libertad!"

The occasion of this poem was the visit to New York City of two envoys extraordinary from China. Mr. Copeland says (New York Sun, December 4):

"All of this, written nearly forty years ago, I call a most remarkable 'vision'; indeed, a real prophecy, truly biblical in the light of this glorious hour of our new empire beyond. I commend this and all else Whitman has written to those who see not as Caleb and Joshua saw, but who fear the inhabitants of those lands and the giant problems there."

THE NEED OF SIGNED JOURNALISM.

THERE is no profession which involves a greater mental strain than journalism, there is none so little controlled by the state, and yet there is no other profession in which a man's personality tends to be so completely obliterated. This is journalism as it exists to-day—the work of gathering news, of writing editorials, and furnishing correspondence for daily newspapers. A modern journalist may have a large future before him, but he is likely to find it in politics or publishing, not in modern journalism. Such, at least, is the opinion of Mr. Truman A. De Weese, who claims that for the good of all concerned—the publisher, the public, and the journalist—journalism must be rescued from "mercenary impersonalism." We quote from Mr. Weese's paper in *The Forum* (December):

"There is no reason why the man who daily fills the editorial and reportorial columns of a newspaper should obscure his personality behind that of the publisher. If this is contrary to the ethics of modern journalism, it is time the code was changed. The man who writes should assert himself. He should not become a literary recluse or an editorial scullion. He should cultivate men of affairs, and get in touch with the people. The men who do the writing have the power to be at the front in all lines of journalistic endeavor. If they hesitate to wield it, the profession of newspaper-writing will soon cease to have any attractions for men of culture and literary attainments, and will be turned over entirely to hack writers and penny-a-liners.

"The features of modern journalism which conspire to repel men of education and individuality are the tendencies toward impersonalism and 'padding.' The 'blanket-sheets,' which are padded with sensational stories, not only vitiate the public taste, but create a demand for the work of the hack writer, who writes for ridiculously small compensation. The average price for the stuff which fills the padded pages of the Sunday editions is seldom over \$6 a column, a sum that could hardly command the services of men who have enough mental equipment to write anything worthy of the serious attention of intelligent people.

"We need a renaissance of the old-time journalism, which was the clarion voice of vigorous personality. Impersonalism means irresponsible journalism. Irresponsible newspaper writing means decadence of power and the gradual decline of a profession that should be paramount in its range of influence over all human endeavor. Every editorial and every article in a newspaper should be signed by the writer. The people who read newspapers should be able to identify every editorial utterance with a robust and potential personality which stands for the best attainment in some particular department of knowledge. This means individualization and specialization, both indispensable elements in any line of successful professional endeavor. The lack of these essential elements of responsibility is the cause of the decline of the

modern newspaper in its influence upon the people, particularly in politics and legislation. Unless journalism is saved from mercenary impersonalism, it must ultimately degenerate into a mere bargain-counter sale of advertising space and irresponsible narratives of daily events."

Mr. Alfred Balch, writing on the same subject in the December *Lippincott's*, says:

"The history of impersonality for newspaper writers is too long to be rehearsed here. But it needed the libel laws of the Georges in England and the contempt so liberally dealt out to 'Grub Street hacks' to impress the strange idea on men that the writer should be ashamed of his work. The contumely all men give to him who writes anonymous letters has in part attached itself in the public mind to newspaper men. This may be deplored, but it is natural. The reporter who writes up a man is forced under the present system to take refuge behind the editor; and this is a cowardly action. Yet newspaper men are not cowards, and it is most unjust that they should be forced to appear as such.

"It is a legitimate part of the reward which any person can claim as the result of intellectual effort that others shall know the effort has been his. Newspaper work demands intellectual as well as physical effort, and therefore the writer's personality is one recompense he has a right to expect. The present system of 'space and time' enables the city editor to reward the reporter at once for any good work in the character and money value of the next assignment given. It is one of the most cunningly devised spurs to activity, energy, and industry ever invented, and under its working the reporters of American newspapers have gone far in the field of news-gathering. But the limit of the effect to be got from this system has been reached, nor is it likely that, unless some new spur be supplied, the reporters of the future will outdo those of the past. This spur is ready to the hand in signature.

"While it would be impossible for men to give more faithful service than that given by reporters so far, it is the experience of every man who writes that signature makes him more careful. He is not so apt to become slipshod in his style, he is more anxious to get his statements exactly right, more willing to carry out to the very end the work of verification. This means that his articles will be better and more reliable in every way, and therefore of more value to the paper in which they appear. So much for the interests of the publisher. For the writer himself, signature means honor and repute among men, a better standing on his paper, and that assured position which he then may win by his brains, just as lawyers, physicians, authors, and actors now win it by theirs. In other words, signature will make a man's past work count. This is the supreme difference to the writer, and this alone is needed to make full and round the calling of a newspaper man."

Mr. Balch notes with satisfaction the growth of signature in newspapers. The custom has spread from the magazines to the weeklies, thence to the Sunday editions, and from these it is making its way to the week-day issues. Even the present degree to which signed journalism prevails would have seemed impossible twenty years ago.

The Newspaper Man in Literature.—Daily newspaper work, it is often said, unfits a man for the higher walks of literature. In reply to this, John Hay, W. D. Howells, Rudyard Kipling, and others of less distinction have been pointed to as journalists afterward successful in more pretentious work. Other examples equally convincing are adduced by the *Cleveland Leader* to show that the successful literary journalist is far from being an impossibility:

"Other cases are numerous, however, which show that very strong and notable books may be written by working journalists. Richard Harding Davis proved that before he became a free lance, with his time at his own command. So did William Cullen Bryant. E. L. Godkin and the late Charles A. Dana won enviable places in the book world while busy with the management of great newspapers. Eugene Field did some of his best work, of the kind that endures in book form, while he was very regularly

and actively employed as a newspaper writer. The same statement is true of Charles Dudley Warner. Instances of this kind might be multiplied, but few would be more noteworthy than the case of Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of the *New York Times*, who has just fallen a victim to heart disease. His death is equally a loss to literature and journalism."

THE REVIVAL OF BYRON.

THE recent issue of two sumptuous and carefully edited editions of Byron has attracted a good deal of attention among the magazines, as indicating a renewal of interest in that poet. Miss Agnes Repplier is convinced that England is at last showing signs of a sane appreciation of both the value and the defects of his contribution to her literature. Glancing briefly from the meteoric splendor of Byron's fame, in its zenith in 1830, to the extreme development of the reaction which followed, Miss Repplier writes (in *The Independent*, November 17):

"Supercilious depreciation of a great poet is richer in absurdities than the infatuated idolatry of his worshippers. Critics began to find it hard to praise Wordsworth, or Shelley, or Keats, or Tennyson, without contrasting the simplicity, the sincerity, or the melodiousness of these singers with corresponding faults in the author of 'Childe Harold' and 'Manfred.' Mr. Swinburne provoked a smile by explaining—very much in the tone of Mr. Howells—that 'we have become used to better work and carefuller workmen'; while lesser lights took pleasure in recording their insignificant preference for a single line of Wordsworth, or a single line of Keats, over the whole of Lord Byron's poetry. When Mr. Ernest Myers announced valiantly, but unnecessarily, that he would sacrifice the four cantos of 'Childe Harold' to preserve one of Macaulay's 'Lays,' we felt grateful that the sacrificing and the preserving of poetry were not under his control.

"All this time, however, the French, quite unmoved by the opinions of Mr. Myers and his contemporaries, read and reread Byron with unflinching delight, and with a clear, keen understanding of his place in the annals of literature. 'Byron is one of our French superstitions,' said M. Edmond Scherer discontentedly; but he might have added that this was a superstition shared by that great nation of scholars, Germany,

"The Germans, too, those men of blood and iron,
Of all our poets, chiefly swear by Byron."

"And now the pendulum is swinging back again, and Byron's star is once more in the ascendant. That 'puissant personality'—the most forceful and overmastering, said Goethe, in English letters—could not long be banished to the realm of shadowy things. 'All other souls, in comparison with his soul, seem inert,' wrote M. Taine, with the fine rapture of a Frenchman for that 'Titan, fairer than the gods,' whose vehement passion had once startled even England out of her guarded calm. The unreasoning, unresisting, uncritical surrender of heart and mind to the charm of a splendid but imperfect verse can never be repeated. Byron will never again be the idol of an hour, and critics will never again say that 'Cain' is equal to 'Paradise Lost' and 'Manfred' finer than 'Faust.' But in place of short-lived homage, followed by depreciation and neglect, there is dawning at last upon English-speaking people a fuller understanding of the poet's power and beauty, his greatness, his defects, his rank in the literature of his land."

Mr. Paul Elmer More contributes some comments on Byron's genius which are appreciatory and at the same time discriminating. He says (*Atlantic Monthly*, December):

"Much has been written about Byron; yet no author, perhaps, remains so much in need of calm and discriminating study. The elements of his genius are diverse, to a certain extent even contradictory; and to this fact are due in part the extraordinary unevenness of his own work and the curious divergence of opinion regarding him.

"In a word, the two master traits of Byron's genius are the revolutionary spirit and classical art. By classical is meant a certain predominance of the intellect over the emotions, and a reliance on broad effects rather than on subtle impressions; these

two characteristics working harmoniously together, and being subservient to human interest. And here at once we may seem to run counter to a well-established criticism of Byron. It will be remembered that Matthew Arnold has quoted and judiciously enlarged upon Goethe's saying, 'The moment he reflects, he is a child.' The dictum is perfectly true. Byron as a philosopher and critic is sadly deficient, oftentimes puerile. But in fact he rarely reflects; he is more often a child because he fails to reflect at all. Predominance of intellect does not necessarily imply true wisdom; for in reality an impulsive, restless activity of mind seems often to militate against calm reflection. It implies in Byron rather keenness of wit, pungency of criticism, whether sound or false, precision, and unity of conception. . . . We know from Byron's letters and prefaces that he made a conscious effort to be, as he himself calls it, classical in this respect. Had his genius possessed also the subtle grace of the more romantic writers, he would have been classical in a still higher and broader sense; for the greatest poets, the true classics, Homer as well as Shakespeare, have embraced both gifts. . . .

"You will indeed find in Byron no poems on the small celandine, or the daisy, or the cuckoo, or the nightingale, or the west wind; but you may find pictures of mountains reared like the palaces of nature, of the free bounding ocean, of tempest on sea, and storm among the Alps, of the solitary pine woods, of placid Lake Leman—of all the greater, sublimer aspects of nature, such as can hardly be paralleled elsewhere in English literature. . . .

"I hardly know where in English literature, outside of Shakespeare, one is to find the great passions of men set forth so directly and powerfully as in Byron, and on this must rest his final claim to serious consideration. It is said that Byron could never get outside of himself; and this, to a certain extent, is true. He lacked the dramatic art; but, on the other hand, his own human passions were so strong, his life was so vigorous, that from personal experience he was able to accomplish more than most others whose sympathies might be wider. His range is by no means universal, and yet what masterly pictures he has drawn of love and hate, of patriotism, honor, disdain, sarcasm, revenge, remorse, despair, awe, and mockery! . . .

"His language is often—very often—slipshod, made obscure by endless anacoluthons, disfigured by frequent lapses into bad grammar; the thought and style of certain poems—'The Prophecy of Dante,' for instance—are so cheap as to render the reading of them a labor of necessity; yet all this hardly affects his importance for us. We are not likely to learn bad grammar from him, and his dull poems are easily passed over. He wrote, to use his own words, as the tiger leaps; and if he missed his aim, there was no retrieving the failure. We call this lack of artistic conscience, and so it is; but in these days of pedantic esthetes, it is refreshing now and again to surrender ourselves to the impulse of untrammelled genius. And then, if Byron often failed, he sometimes hit the mark. There are passages—more than that, there are whole poems—wherein his classical method has dominated the license of revolt sufficiently to achieve almost perfect harmony of form, while still retaining the full vigor of his imperious inspiration."

How Mark Twain Gathered Material for a Story.

—A fresh illustration of Mark Twain's ability to bring success out of seeming misfortune is given in the following paragraph from the *New York World*:

"The corporations controlling the street-cars of Berlin in order to guard against being beaten out of an occasional fare require the conductor to give each passenger a ticket which is afterward collected by an inspector who boards the car at fixed points. The system struck Mark Twain, who chanced to be in Berlin recently, as funny, and, in order to test its efficiency, he paid his fare fifteen times in one day, throwing the ticket out of the window every time as soon as he had paid his fare. Each time he handed the conductor his fare he received one of the tickets, and when he had destroyed this he was each time required to pay his fare again to the inspector. The conductor watched this performance with unrestrained amazement, and the other occupants of the car seemed to think the foreigner well punished for his carelessness. The joke was not on the victim, however, for Mark Twain in this way collected material for a story for which he received \$500."

AN UNFAMILIAR SIDE OF MILTON'S CHARACTER.

"STUDYING his books, frequenting the playhouses, and walking in the suburban promenades to look at the pretty girls—this is not altogether the way in which our fancy would have filled out the London holiday of the young Puritan poet." Thus writes Mr. George Serrell in the December number of *Temple Bar*, and he goes on to say that this picture is one which Milton himself gives in his earliest Latin poem. This is a metrical epistle to Charles Deodati, his bosom friend, in the course of which he sings with enthusiasm of his rambles up the Strand:

"Ah, and how often have I been amazed by some wonder of beauty,
Fit to make even Jove own himself youthful again!

Ay, and such exquisite brows, such hair light blown in the breezes,
Golden snares for the heart, set by the cunning of Love;
Oh, and the lip-luring cheeks, to which hyacinthian purple
Poor is, and even the blush seen on Adonis's flower.
Yield, ye heroic fair ones, the themes of cycles of legend,
Even the famous nymph wooed by a vagabond god.

Glory the foremost is due to these our virgins of Britain,
Be it enough for you, foreigners fair, to come next."

This same poem makes clear the fact that Milton did not share with the Puritans of his day their horror of the theater.

After dealing at some length with Milton's Latin poems, more particularly where they serve to reveal the man himself, Mr. Serrell closes his paper with the following words:

"It may be that a study of his Latin poems does not tend to raise the moral estimate of him which we form from his English ones, but, for better or for worse, they are indispensable to a true knowledge of him in his youth and earlier manhood. Then, as in later years, he was a man more to be respected and admired than to be loved, but because he does not appeal greatly to our hearts, we perhaps run some risk of forgetting *how* fine a character he was. To his Italian friend Manso he seemed almost faultless, but for his heresy, and Manso adapted to him the words of Gregory about the Saxon youths:

"Mind, form, grace, face, morals—if what all these are, thy creed were.
Then, not Anglic alone, truly Angelic thou'dst be."

"To us the defect lies elsewhere, in a want of tenderness and lovingness; but it must not blind us to the moral greatness of the man in whom were united, to an exceptional degree, the old Roman's public spirit and love of freedom, the old Hebrew's trust in God, and the Christian's stainless and jealously guarded purity."

Stevenson at Play.—Lloyd Osbourne, Robert Louis Stevenson's step-son, finding among some papers an old note-book of mimic war correspondence in the handwriting of the novelist, is reminded of long delightful days of make-believe in an old garret, peopled for him by all the pomp of armies, but to a chance observer containing only a number of tin soldiers and two intent human beings. From his recollections and the contents of the note-book, Mr. Osbourne makes a paper for *Scribner's Magazine* (December) from which we quote:

"The abiding spirit of the child in Stevenson was seldom shown in more lively fashion than during those days of exile at Davos, where he brought a boy's eagerness, a man's intellect, a novelist's imagination, into the varied business of my holiday hours; the printing-press, the toy theater, the tin soldiers, all engaged his attention. Of these, however, the tin soldiers most took his fancy; and the war game was constantly improved and elaborated, until from a few hours a 'war' took weeks to play, and the critical operations in the attic monopolized half our thoughts. This attic was a most chilly and dismal spot, reached by a crazy ladder, and unlit save for a single frosted window; so low at the eaves and so dark that we could seldom stand upright, nor see without a candle. Upon the attic floor a map was roughly drawn in chalks of different colors, with mountains, rivers, towns, bridges, and roads of two classes. Here we would play by the hour, with tingling fingers and stiffening knees, and

an intentness, zest, and excitement that I shall never forget. The mimic battalions marched and counter-marched, changed by measured evolutions from column formation into line, with cavalry screens in front and massed supports behind, in the most approved military fashion of to-day. It was war in miniature, even to the making and destruction of bridges, the entrenching of camps, good and bad weather, with corresponding influence on the roads, siege and horse artillery proportionately slow, as compared to the speed of unimpeded foot and proportionately expensive in the up-keep; and an exacting commissariat added to the last touch of verisimilitude."

At the time of which this was written, Stevenson was a mature man, Osbourne a boy of twelve.

Concerning Originality.—At first thought it may seem paradoxical to say that a man is the most original of writers and at the same time the greatest of plagiarists. Yet according to *Literature* (December 3) this statement would not be altogether absurd if applied to Shakespeare, for instance. The moral of this is that "original" and "originality" are words possessed of a certain amount of ambiguity. The writer says:

"We all know that Shakespeare's borrowing arm was a very long one indeed. Old chronicles, North's Plutarch, medieval English poetry, Italian novelists, contemporary playwrights—all were laid under contribution; and in the same way Milton probably conveyed 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso' from Burton's 'Abstract of Melancholy, *Διαλογικῶς*,' and certainly made considerable use of the Dutch poet's 'Lucifer' in the construction of 'Paradise Lost.' 'Tristram Shandy' is one of the most 'original' books in English literature, and yet it is a patchwork of outrageous thefts, and Melancholy Burton himself, from whom Sterne stole, contrived to get the effect of 'originality' into his 'Anatomy,' which is a mere cento of quotations.

"In one sense of the word there is no such thing as originality, in another sense it is not uncommon. The Italian novelists from whom Shakespeare plagiarized were themselves but copyists from older sources, and folklorists are aware that the Europeans of the Middle Ages enjoyed tales that had amused Asia in far antiquity. The matter of a literary work of art may come from nature, from life, or from another book, while the form is created by the author. In some of Poe's tales it is easy enough to detect the influence of Mrs. Radcliffe, and Mrs. Radcliffe drew her stories from a very imperfect and distorted notion of medieval romance, and medieval romance was founded to a considerable extent on early Celtic legends, and Celtic legends must owe a good deal to prehistoric Turanian influence—and so the ladder mounts till it vanishes as in the Indian juggler's trick; but for all that the 'Fall of the House of Usher' is original. It is barely possible, of course, that the Paleolithic Age swarmed not only with monsters (now happily extinct), but with purely original geniuses, but in modern times it would be as useless to search for the one as for the other."

NOTES.

THE poets of Paris have elected their new "Prince." Stéphane Mallarmé's successor is one Léon Dierx. The matter was taken in hand by the great newspaper, *Le Temps*, which discovered no less than sixty poets entitled to cast a vote in the election.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, after much hesitation, has undertaken to write the biography of William Ewart Gladstone, with whom he was intimately associated, politically, for the last twelve years of the great statesman's life. The extent of the field to be covered, together with the task of sifting the hundred thousands or so of letters which Gladstone collected, makes the undertaking so enormous that Mr. Morley will in all probability have to retire from politics.

SPEAKING of Kipling, the following note from the *London Outlook* is of interest: "Mr. Kipling is a very remarkable man, and it is only right that his productions should be treated in a remarkable way." Whereupon the editor of 'Foster's Note-Book on Kipling' gets to work on the first number of a little periodical that shall be exclusively devoted to the great R. K. We have received this first number, and rather like it. All the latest Kipling developments are recorded—the most authentic criticisms passed on 'The Day's Work,' the *Horsmonden School Budget* episode, and the current prices of the early editions. One or two errors have crept into the Note-Book—e.g. 'Beast and Man in India' belong to Mr. Lockwood Kipling, the father of Rudyard; and 'The Incarnation of Kristina Milvaney' is funny, but wrong—hopelessly wrong."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE TWO EUROPEAN RACES.

THE modern anthropological theory that divides the inhabitants of Europe into two races—the European proper and the Alpine, or the long-heads and the broad-heads—has already been noted in these columns. In *Science Progress* (October) Dr. John Beddoe has the following to say of these two types:

"De Lapouge follows Gobineau in regarding the tall, blond, long-headed breed of Northern Europe (the Aryan race as some would call it, tho I regard the term as inaccurate and objectionable) as the salt of the earth, the stirring, active, ambitious, independent, courageous, locomotive element of mankind. . . . 'The dolichocephal [long-head] has great ambitions,' says De Lapouge, 'and strives without ceasing to gratify them. He knows better how to gain than to keep riches. He dares everything; and his audacity insures success. He fights for fighting's sake, but not without some idea of profit behind. Every land is his: the whole globe is his country. His intelligence varies from stupidity to genius. He is logical when it suits him, and not to be put off with words. Progress is his greatest need. In religion he is Protestant; from the state he only demands freedom of action, and seeks rather to elevate himself than to depress others.'

"The other type with which we have most to do is the brachycephalic [short-headed] Alpine, sometimes, but perhaps inaccurately, called Keltic-slav. In this the stature is short, the head is round or trapezoidal, flattened behind, the coloration brown or dark. 'The brachycephal is frugal, laborious, or at least economical, remarkably prudent, and tho not cowardly, yet not warlike. His intelligence is usually mediocre, and he works out patiently his limited ideals. Tho suspicious, he is easily taken in with words. He is the slave of tradition, and of what is called common sense. He distrusts progress, and adores uniformity. In religion he is willingly Catholic: in politics, he has but one hope, the protection of the state, and but one tendency, to level down, caring little to elevate himself. He sees clearly his own immediate interest and that of his family and neighbors, but that of his country is too remote for him.' "

Statistics show, as might be expected, that the long-headed European has the upper hand in almost all cases. He has far more than his proportionate share of wealth; he gravitates upward toward the higher social strata; his preponderance in the higher schools is great. Among thirty members of a scientific society, Ammon found great length of head in every case. Athletes, too, are generally dolichocephalic. Dr. Beddoe concludes as follows:

"Whether we can conceive of the ultimate results of all this as being in agreement with the Darwinian law of the survival of the fittest, unless we are careful to ascribe only the absolutely correct meaning to the word fit, is a little doubtful. The dolichoblong man was developed, we believe, in the course of a long and arduous struggle against the hostile powers of nature, as well as against his fellow man. Beowulf and Siegfried and Hercules were his ideals. Now perhaps he may not be quite so much needed. Most of the processes we have reviewed may seem to turn to his advantage, but this is not so in the long run. Most of the great things that have been done in the world, it is said, have been done by him; but in doing them, or in consequence of doing them, he and his progeny are very apt to perish. How few descendants can be found of great soldiers, travelers, discoverers, inventors, poets. The higher and more enlightened classes in communities, the producers and assimilators of new ideas, have repeatedly in the course of history been swept away or decimated, while the proletariat survived. Thus the noble Greek race, which was long-headed and largely blond, has now but few and doubtful representatives; the Ostrogoths, a people evidently of great capacities, almost wholly perished; the nobler strains of the Irish people perished or emigrated in the seventeenth century. And nowadays, in the cities of France and Central Europe, the dolichoids seem to melt away, to give place to fresh strains of brachycephalic peasant blood. The fittest, who survives, is therefore the quiet, unambitious, commonplace thickhead, who

remains at home and tempts no dangers. It may be that when wars have ceased to be and there are no more regions to explore, and perhaps fewer scientific realms to conquer, this may be the happiest as well as the fittest, *i.e.*, the best adapted class of man. It certainly seems most suited to a socialist organization.

"Or again, as cities become more healthy, and rural districts less peopled, it may be that the type we call Mediterranean or Iberian, the long-headed dark type, may, as Ammon seems to expect, acquire a numerical preponderance."

MENDING THE LIGHTNING-ROD AT ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

THAT St. Peter's should have a lightning-rod seems at first blush almost as much of an anachronism as if the pyramids should be fitted with electric elevators; yet of course this venerable building needs protection from the electric discharge as much as if it were a modern apartment-house. That it has had a rod for some time appears from an article in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 3) by Dr. Albert Battandier; but it seems to have been one of those primitive affairs, worse than none at all, that were formerly common. Says Dr. Battandier:

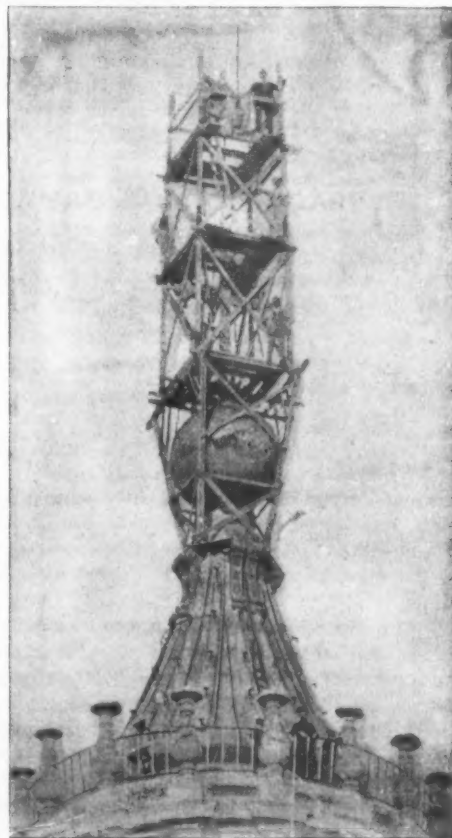
"Two years ago, Father Lais, taking advantage of the repairs that were in progress on what is called the ball of St. Peter's, that is to say, the globe, surmounted by a cross, that tops the great dome, wished, in his capacity of director of the Leonine Observatory, to make use of the scaffolding that had been erected, to examine the point of the lightning-rod. His inspection was not unnecessary, for he saw that the metallic cable was not continuous and was not connected with all the metallic masses of the building, as is considered of primary importance, with good reason, nowadays.

"After having verified this in person, he gave orders to change the point of the rod, substituting for the traditional single terminal a multiple one formed like a plume. . . . Further investigation showed that the rod ended in a hole filled with tallow and grease. This . . . made the rod absolutely useless, and probably rendered it positively dangerous. He therefore reset the end of the rod, and, since a lubricant was thought to be necessary, he replaced the tallow by graphite, which is a good conductor of electricity.

"For these operations a scaffolding was erected on the top of the dome, and this is represented in the photograph.

"It should be noted that this is not an enlargement of an ordinary negative, but was taken from below with a telescopic objective; it shows the possibilities of this kind of work. By this means the officers of Italian engineers have been able recently to discover, in the Alps, French batteries that had altogether escaped notice, and to observe the details of their construction.

"The scaffolding presented special difficulties, and the picture shows how these were solved in a way both simple and elegant.



MENDING THE LIGHTNING ROD ON ST. PETER'S.

It is formed of uprights joined by cross-pieces and resting on the metallic projections that support the ball. The complete absence of railings or parapets for the protection of the workmen will be remarked. These workmen, the men known as the San Pietrini, are not ordinary day-laborers; they have been trained for years to these difficult tasks and can give points to sailors in agility, while those under whom they work have raised practical scaffold-building to an art. They are carpenters, but they are artistic carpenters."

Of the bronze globe on which the scaffold rests, Dr. Battandier speaks as follows:

"The bronze globe, which can hold sixteen persons, is 2.25 meters [$7\frac{1}{2}$ feet] in diameter. It is lighted by four tiny windows at an angle of 90° through which tourists may observe the landscape. A legend tells that during the earthquake of February 2, 1703, two persons were in this globe. The globe swayed frightfully on account of its great height from the ground, and the persons in it were so overcome with the fear of death that, by a phenomenon that is by no means rare, they really did die, and their bodies were found in the globe. . . . The cross [above the globe] is 3 meters [nearly 10 feet] in height, and each transverse arm is a meter [$3\frac{1}{4}$ feet] long. From this cross rises the lightning-rod which can be seen in the center of the scaffolding. The rod rises 3 meters above the top of the cross. The men standing on the scaffolding show the height of its different parts and give an idea of the size of the pieces of wood used in its construction."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

REPLACEMENT OF DAMAGED TISSUE.

WHEN a limb is torn from a crustacean, a new one grows in its place. We human beings do not go quite so far as this in our capacity for replacing lost tissue, but we still retain the power of regeneration in a degree that is quite wonderful. We are told by Dr. W. P. Whery in *The Medical Times* (New York, December) that this power has proved one of the greatest resources of modern surgery. He says:

"We have experimented a good deal in reproductions of skin, and we get rid of many unsightly scars from burns and ulcers by skin-grafting and other measures promoting a more cosmetic regeneration. The time is, perhaps, coming when the ugly cicatrix will be as obsolete in good surgery as suppuration after operations.

"The reproduction or regeneration of the soft parts of the body is not limited to the skin, the muscles, the fascia, and ligaments, and other fibrous soft tissues. It also includes cartilages and bones, and the methods for effecting their restoration are practised every day. We can not very often reproduce a whole bone, unless it be a metacarpal or the terminal phalanx of a finger, but we should not rest content with the present measure of bone regeneration. It has been demonstrated that bony tissue from other animals may be utilized in the replacement of human bone. The surgery of tendons and nerves attracted considerable notice some twenty years ago, but the whole subject is worthy of being studied again with the aid of the microscope.

"The frame of the body is not all of it that is amenable to regenerative repair. The journals of medicine contain reports on the repair of brain tissue and the reproduction of genuine cerebral cells to replace the original cells that were destroyed. In the eye an analogous process has been noted. Accounts have also been furnished of the reproduction of the liver tissues, and claim is made that the spleen and kidney can, to some extent, be regenerated after removal by operation of the parts of these organs. After oophorectomy, likewise, the ovarian tissue is partially reproduced in many cases. We need not despair of the regeneration of even the crystalline lens."

That which makes all such regeneration possible, Dr. Whery tells us, is the vitality and fertility of protoplasm. He goes on to say:

"The essential thing constituting a cell is the specialized proto-

plasm in the nucleus. The cell-wall is of no particular importance. The protoplasm is really and practically the cell, and it is with it that medicine has to deal. Now, the peculiarity of protoplasm is that it possesses a faculty of indefinite vitality under favorable conditions. In such circumstances it might live forever and multiply itself indefinitely. It is this property of protoplasm that makes regeneration of tissues possible, and that renders operative surgery remedial. If with aseptic precautions we could oftener employ the knife to remove diseased or injured tissues, and could manage this in such a way as to allow of the regeneration of the lost parts, we should have achieved the crowning miracle of surgery. To some extent, surgery does accomplish this miracle, and it will have greater triumphs when it employs the microscope before, during, and after its operations as a regular routine."

THE HAND AS AN INDICATOR OF DISEASE.

THE "professors" of palmistry would have us believe that information about the whole of a man's life, past, present, and future, can be obtained from the hand. It is hardly necessary to say that serious students of nature do not acknowledge these claims. Yet if we are to believe *The Medical Record* (December 17), the hand can be relied upon for a surprising amount of information about the state of its owner's health. Says the author:

"The fact that in certain diseases the expression of the face and the appearance of the hands are fairly reliable indices of the nature and progress of the disease, is too well known to require further emphasis. For instance, a skilled physician can in the majority of cases decide if a patient is a sufferer from Bright's disease by the expression of his countenance, and can also by the color, contour, and texture of the hand, by the shape and tint of the fingers and nails, diagnose more than one complaint. For very many years clubbing of the finger ends has been held to be one of the most important signs of consumption, and the condition also appears in several other diseases. Recently Dr. Edward Blake, of London, has written a work on the study of the hand for indications of local and general disease, in which many instructive and peculiar points in connection with the subject are well brought out. In the introduction to the book Dr. Blake makes mention of the fact that on those rare occasions when the aid of the European physician is sought for a female member of any Mohammedan family of distinction, the only part of the patient which the doctor is permitted to see is the hand, which is thrust for that purpose through a small opening in a curtain. The object of Dr. Blake's paper, then, is to answer to the best of his ability the question as to whether it is possible that a fairly respectable diagnosis might be based upon a sight of the hand alone. In the first place it is shown that the hand is often dry in cancer and in paralytic dementia. If the hand is dry and claw-like, the possibility of diabetes enters the mind; if hot, dry, and emaciated, the hectic of advanced tuberculosis is suggested. When one hand is persistently hot and the other cold, the case may be one of subclavian aneurism, but it is much more likely to be gout or else lead poisoning. If the palm is not only hot but also clammy, the causes may be excitement, recent exertion, or hyperidrosis. A cold and dry hand may mean starvation, anæmia, or one of the innumerable forms of vasomotor ataxia. The hand is cold, harsh, and swollen in myxœdema. If cold, clammy, and tremulous, then hysteria, dyspepsia, certain depressing emotions of the mind, and the action of some nerve poisons, as alcohol, tea, and tobacco, present themselves to us. With regard to the nails the author points out that paludal fever causes in them a typical change of tint; that the nails are pale in hectic and in anasarca, gray in serious internal disease, yellow in jaundice, white in convalescence, chalky in some forms of paralysis, acutely livid in ague, and chronically purple in cyanosis."

We are told further that any form of peripheral neuritis, from gout to beri-beri, may be followed by fragility of the nails, and that clubbing of the finger ends is an important sign not only of consumption but also of nerve injury, pneumonia, and spinal caries. The question of eruptions and invasions of the skin is

entered into at some length, and instructive and somewhat curious information is given with regard to the diagnostic value of a study of the form of the hand in many diseases. "In fact," says *The Medical Record*, "it would certainly appear to be more than likely that the study of the hand is deserving of closer attention than is usually bestowed on the subject by medical men in general practise."

COMMISSARIAT AND COLD-STORAGE.

THE problem of feeding a great army in the field is more interesting to Americans just now than it was a year ago. In an article in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, October 22), Dr. A. Verney shows that it has been greatly simplified by the invention of cold-storage; in fact, the provisioning of one of the huge modern European armies in the field for several weeks would be practically an impossibility without this method. Says Dr. Verney:

"We recently had occasion, in studying some cases of poisoning by preserved meats, to say that the new method of preservation by freezing apparatus presented great interest, not only from the hygienic point of view, but also from that of national defense.

"Dr. Viry, son of the health-director of the Second Army Corps, has just published on this subject a most interesting work from which we cull some of the information that follows, bearing on the advantages that may be gained from feeding troops on frozen meat, either in peace or war.

"It is only a short time since the invention of practical methods for utilizing cold as a preservative agent; for the first inventions did not come up to expectation and the meat preserved by them had a bad taste, spoiled quickly, and caused trouble in the digestive organs.

"Mr. Eastman, in America (1873), succeeded in making use of cold for the transportation of meats to long distances; five years later the French engineer Tellier perfected the American method, but the meat lost by his process too large a proportion of its water; a short time afterward the Carré process did away with this inconvenience, and since then a large number of machines of different types and on different principles have been devised. For several years, finally, a military food-preparing factory has been in operation at Billancourt, and the process of the brothers Rouart, which uses ammonia gas for refrigeration, was selected for it. But . . . in this matter, as in so many others—alas!—other nations have outstripped us. Thus, of fifty frigorific establishments in Germany, ten are exclusively military, and some of the German garrisons eat only meat preserved by cold-storage; in England, in 1890, the minister of war decided that the garrison of Gibraltar should be provisioned with frozen meat, and that, if the experiment succeeded, the plan should be extended to other garrisons.

"In France we have the military cold-storage establishment at Billancourt, and special commissions have been for some time considering the installation of others at Verdun, Toul, Belfort, Lyons, Toulon, etc.; finally, the *Revue du Service de l'Intendance* tells us that trials with cold-preserved meat have been made with the 101st and 24th regiments of infantry, and have confirmed the happy results already obtained, so that when the plants are numerous enough we may foresee the diminution, if not the complete disappearance, of the immense herds of cattle and sheep now forced to follow a marching column—herds that are an encumbrance and whose meat is generally detestable.

"The feeding of troops in time of war is one of the gravest of military questions; to furnish the rations necessary for 1,600,000 men for ten days we must have 6,000 tons of meat, say 4,000 of beef and 2,000 of mutton, necessitating 222,200 head of cattle and 166,666 sheep.

"To transport these we must have 24,911 cars for the cattle and 2,381 for the sheep, a total of 27,292 cars for the transport of live animals, or 1,364 trains of 20 cars each! These figures will show us what insurmountable difficulties this method of feeding presents. In contrast to this, if we wish to transport these same 6,000 tons as frozen meat, we must have only 1,000 refrigerator cars or 750 ordinary cars, which will make up only 50 or 37 trains, respectively.

"In besieged towns the advantage will be the same, for the employment of this meat will do away with the enormous expense of supporting live animals, and the infection that often results from their presence. We have said above that Germany now has about 50 cold-storage establishments; the principal ones are at Spandau, Strassburg, and Metz; the garrison of Posen, numbering 8,000 men, eats only frozen meat. The English army is fed entirely, during ten months of the year (June and July excepted) with frozen meat; besides, the English have also installed cold-storage depots at Suez, Shanghai, Gibraltar, India, and Australia; these are used only by the army and navy.

"Nothing of this kind has yet been attempted in France for our navy; it has no cold-storage depot, and the last 'Treatise on Naval Hygiene' makes no mention of this process of preservation. Nevertheless, there exists, on board of our war-vessels, a machine that is used to keep down the temperature of the magazine, and on board military transports a device of this kind advantageously replaces the cattle that would otherwise be forced to embark with the men.

"In Russia the *Standard* has a cold-storage room, and last year the *Svetlana* at Havre installed in her hull all the necessary machinery.

"To sum up, the reason why the use of frozen meat is spreading in European armies is because this meat offers, from the standpoint of real economy, absolute guaranties from the hygienic point of view, so that the consumers themselves rarely notice the increasing substitution of frozen for fresh meat, while all investigations to find out whether meat may not acquire injurious properties by congelation have led, on the contrary, to conclusions favorable to this mode of preservation. A commission presided over by General Delambre has even demonstrated that not only the taste and culinary value of frozen meats were intact, but that no accident and no poisoning need be feared from their use."

"Here then we have a perfect process of preservation which enables us to give to the soldier fresh and healthful meat instead of the same article half spoiled."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Some Turkish Sanitary Statistics.—The following is related by the *Suddutsche Apotheker Zeitung*, as quoted in *The National Druggist*, St. Louis. It is said to be an actual occurrence.

"A French official of the Bureau of Mortuary Statistics of Paris wrote to an official in Constantinople holding a similar position under the Turkish Government, enclosing blank forms containing the following queries:

"1. What is the average annual rate of mortality in your city?

"2. What is the average annual birth-rate?

"3. What regulations exist in regard to your water-supply?

"4. What, approximately, is the value of the annual importations of medical supplies?

"5. What is the value of the exports of same?

"6. Please insert here any remarks or information you may have in regard to general sanitary conditions in your city or province."

"The official at Constantinople indorsed the blanks, and had them sent to the various cities named in the Frenchman's communication, and, after a while, there came from Damascus one of the documents filled out as follows:

"1. Here in Damascus every one dies according to the will of Allah—some old, some young, as he appoints.

"2. We do not know this. Allah alone knows it.

"3. As long as the memory of man runneth backward, no man or woman or child hath died in Damascus from want of water.

"4 and 5. Therefore have we never worried—and how can it be possible that we should know how many laden camels come in or go out of Damascus, or with what they are laden?

"6. Since the time when Allah sent unto us his Prophet, Mohammed, and he, the Prophet, blessed be his name, purged and cleansed the world with fire and sword—since then, I say, a good many things have become better. But, yet, there remains much to be done, and everywhere there is opportunity to help and to do good. And, now, O thou, my lamb of comfort, the apple of the eye of the West, hearken unto me, and cease to question. It profiteth neither thee, nor me, nor any one else soever. It is not

good that man should trouble himself about things that belong to Allah alone to know! Salaam aleikum—peace be with thee.”

The Druggist remarks that if this is not genuine it ought to be, for it is very characteristic, as any one who has dealt with Turkish officials can testify.

LATENT FERTILITY IN THE SOIL.

WE hear a good deal about farms “running out” and about the necessity of continually renewing them with natural fertilizers, yet few of us know that a vast amount of latent fertility exists in every soil. Says R. W. Clothier, writing on this subject in *The Industrialist* (December):

“It is a fact that farms do ‘run out’ from long-continued usage and improper treatment, but it is also a fact that in the majority of cases a very small per cent. of their natural fertility has been taken away in the form of crops. By far the greater portion has been wasted, largely by improper methods of cultivation. . . .

“A very small per cent. of the total weight of plants is furnished by the minerals of the soil; and of this small per cent. the following elements are necessary to plant-growth: iron, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, sodium, silicon, oxygen, and chlorine. Of these, all but potassium, phosphorus, and nitrogen are present in the soil in such abundance as to be practically inexhaustible. The amount of these three elements, then, contained in a soil will determine its fertility; and, since all of them may be considered of equal importance to plant-growth, a deficiency in any one of them makes a soil poor.”

An average Kansas soil, the author tells us, has 6,660 pounds of nitrogen to the acre to a depth of one foot. For an ideal crop of wheat (double an average crop) 59.46 pounds of nitrogen to the acre is required for both grain and straw. Mr. Clothier's deduces from these facts that we could grow such a crop yearly for 70 years before the supply of nitrogen would be exhausted. He goes on to say:

“The phosphoric acid would last 115 years, and we could continue the cropping 85 years longer before the potash would be exhausted. With the nitrogen of the first foot of soil we could produce cotton at the rate of one bale per acre for 235 successive years; with the phosphoric acid, 404 years; and with the potash, 1,048 years. But this represents the fertility in only the first foot of soil. When we consider that many of the roots of the plants just mentioned penetrate the soil to a depth of three or even four feet, and also consider the fact that the rains bring down to the soil from six to ten pounds per acre of nitrogen annually, we begin to see how practically inexhaustible the fertility of the soil is.”

Still, soils do appear to “wear out.” Why is this? The author explains:

“In the first place, only a small portion of this plant food is ever available to the plant at any one time. Nearly all the nitrogen, for example, exists in the form of organic matter which can not be used until it undergoes the process of nitrification, the process by which the nitrogen of organic matter is converted into nitric acid and nitrates. Nitrification takes place by means of bacteria which live in the soil. In order that these bacteria may thrive and perform their work well, they must have conditions of warmth and moisture, must be supplied with oxygen, and the acid formed must be removed or combined with some base. Quite often a base easily acted upon is not present and too much free acid accumulates. Then, too, in waterlogged soils the temperature remains too low and the air is excluded by the water. We must find some way to supply these necessary conditions.

“But there might be plenty of available nitrogen and the soil fail to produce well on account of a deficiency in available potash or phosphoric acid. These elements exist in the soil in nearly or quite insoluble compounds; the potash in combination with other elements forms double silicates, while the phosphoric acid is in combination with various bases which form insoluble phosphates. They may be liberated from these compounds and brought into solution by means of humic acids formed by the humus of the soil, by means of water holding in solution other salts, and by the

action of the fibrous roots of plants. But under the most favorable conditions it has been estimated that less than one per cent. of these elements could be brought into solution in one year's time; and when once brought into solution their tendency is soon again to form insoluble compounds. Granting, however, that an abundance of these three elements exists in available form, soils may fail to produce because they lack the necessary water to carry this food to and into the plants.

“One of the chief means by which these difficulties may be overcome is good tillage. . . .

“Good tillage loosens the soil and allows free circulation of air. It may often aid in hastening evaporation for a time, and it also allows the sun's rays to have more power on cold ‘soggy’ soils. As above stated, all of these conditions promote nitrification. Thorough tillage reduces the soil to fine particles upon which water and humic acids may act more readily, and by breaking the surface crust which always forms on untilled soil, makes more room and better conditions for the development of fibrous roots. It is a well-known fact that roots grown in a hard, crusty soil do not have as many fibers (which are the chief feeders of the plant), as those grown in soil of looser texture. It is also true that though our cropping-plants send many of their roots to a greater depth, the major part of their feeding is done near the surface. These facts suggest that good plowing is one of the most essential features of good tillage. . . .

“There is no other way by which so much plant-food can be liberated as by thoroughly pulverizing the soil.”

One of the chief agents in the waste of fertilizing material in soil is excessive rain. Says Mr. Clothier:

“In many cases the rain comes down so rapidly as to form freshets which carry away large quantities of the soil itself. It is said that thousands of acres of the uplands in the State of Mississippi, once productive farms, have been transformed into ‘bad lands,’ ‘as barren as those of the Dakotas,’ by the erosive action of rivulets formed by excessive rains. Eternal vigilance is necessary to prevent this waste of soil. Wherever water tends to accumulate during rains to form a small running stream, an underground drain should be put in or a surface ditch made to conduct the water away from the cultivated field. Everything should be avoided which tends to lead the surface water into one channel, unless this channel can be located where it will do no damage.”

The remedy for this, again, is still tillage, for this loosens the soil, enabling it, sponge-like, to hold the water, so that it does not run off on the surface to form a freshet. Of course some of the salts, especially the valuable nitrates, will still be dissolved and carried down beyond reach of the plants; but they can be renewed by growing leguminous crops, such as red clover, whose roots are filled with bacteria having the power to take nitrogen from the air and combine it with other elements so that it is available for plant-food.

Six New Chemical Elements in a Year.—“In one year,” says the *Revue Scientifique* (November 26), “have been discovered six new elementary bodies: Krypton, neon, metargon, coronium, polonium, and etherion. The three first were discovered by Prof. W. Ramsay, who in 1895, in collaboration with Lord Rayleigh, found argon. From argon, as at first obtained, he has isolated krypton, neon, and metargon by means of liquid air. The spectra of these bodies differ, which fact enabled him to recognize their separate existence; then he proceeded to isolate them. Polonium is an element that has not yet been isolated, but has been discovered by M. and Mme. Curie as a sulfate in pitchblende. This new element seems to resemble bismuth in its chemical properties; its radiant power is 400 times that of uranium. M. Becquerel found in 1896 that uranium salts give out an invisible radiation analogous to that of the Roentgen rays; M. and Mme. Curie have found a variety of pitchblende that possesses this property in a higher degree. Coronium is a body that was first revealed to us by the spectroscope in the solar atmosphere; it exists 480,000 kilometers [298,000 miles] from the sun's surface, and it is believed to be much lighter than hydrogen. It has been found by Messrs. Nasini, Andalini, and Salvatori in the gases of the solfatara of Puzzuoli and in those of Vesuvius. Finally, etherion is the name given by the electrician Brush to an

element that he believes he has found in the atmosphere, and that is absorbed and afterward given out by glass heated in a vacuum. Mr. Brush announced his discovery at the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Boston. Etherion is much lighter than hydrogen, and its conductivity for heat is 100 times as great, altho hydrogen has been hitherto the best conductor of heat among all the gases. Mr. Brush believes that the speed of vibration of the molecules is 100 kilometers [62 miles] a second, and that the element exists not only in the solar atmosphere and in that of the earth, but is also diffused throughout all space. Sir W. Crookes believes that etherion, which is absorbed by phosphoric acid and by caustic soda as well as by hot glass powder, is nothing but water-vapor." —*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Planetary Atmospheres.—According to the kinetic theory of gases, which is that generally received, the molecules of gases are continually flying about at great rates of speed, moving in straight lines until turned by collisions, which are more frequent the denser the gas. At the confines of the atmosphere of the earth or a planet, where there is nothing to stop it, the molecule may fly away and be lost. Thus the lighter gases are gradually removed from the atmosphere, and the smaller the planet, the fewer kinds of gas it is able to retain. In an article in *The Contemporary Review* (November), Prof. William Ramsey says on this subject: "The moon, the mass of which is much less than that of the earth, would retain a gas of density 40, or thereabouts; but all less dense gases would escape rapidly. From the planet Mercury water-vapor would at once escape, and it is probable that both nitrogen and oxygen would escape more slowly. Argon and carbon dioxide might, however, be permanent constituents of the atmosphere of Mercury. Venus, on the other hand, retains water-vapor; but lighter gases would escape. It must be remembered that if the water were to escape from a planet in the state of vapor its place would be at once supplied by evaporation of planetary seas, if there were any, and that in the long run all the water would, in the state of gas or water, leave the planet. Indeed, Dr. Stoney thinks it not unlikely that we are slowly losing our stock of water. This, however, need excite no alarm, and our water will probably outlast our coal many millions of years. For so few of the molecules of water comply with the required standard of velocity that the rate of loss is almost infinitesimally small. Similarly, Dr. Stoney conjectures that water can not remain on Mars; that all known gases would be imprisoned by Jupiter, and that Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune may probably be able to retain all gases heavier than hydrogen. As for the sun, its mass is so enormous relatively to that of the planets that, even at the exceedingly high temperature which its atmosphere possesses, it is impossible for any known gas to remove itself from the neighborhood of the luminary."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE opinion is widely held in India," says *Cosmos*, November 5, "that elephants, when they feel that death is near, retire to secret places in the jungle, where they die far from the sight of man. Thus is explained the fact, so often cited, that the skeletons of elephants are almost never met with except those killed by hunters. The legend is certainly an interesting one . . . but it must probably be rejected. An English hunter has discovered the skeletons of elephants dead from disease in places that were not particularly secret, and a hunter, during several consecutive years, has observed the same skeleton and has been surprised at the rapidity with which it has decayed and disappeared under the influence of exterior conditions. The truth seems to be that the reason why so few elephants' skeletons are found is that they are so quickly destroyed by atmospheric and other agencies."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"THE berries of the yew have killed many persons," says *The Scientific American*, "and it is pretty well known nowadays that it is not safe to eat many peach pits or cherry kernels at once. Among the garden plants commonly in vogue which possess a poisonous nature, botanists mention the jonquil, white hyacinth, and snowdrop, the narcissus being also particularly deadly—so much so, indeed, that to chew a small scrap of one of the bulbs may result fatally, while the juice of the leaves is an emetic. There is enough opium in red poppies to do mischief, and the autumn crocus, if the blossoms are chewed, causes illness. The lobelias are all dangerous, their juice, if swallowed, producing giddiness, with pains in the head. Lady's-slipper poisons in the same way as does poison ivy. The bulbs seem to be the most harmful. Lilies-of-the-valley are also as poisonous. The leaves and flowers of the oleander are deadly, and the bark of the catalpa-tree is very mischievous. The water dropwort, when not in flower, resembles celery, and is virulent."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE GERMANS AND THE POPE.

PROBABLY the most notable article that the Jerusalem journey of the German Emperor, and especially his manifest purpose of winning the good favor of the Pope, and the ambition generally ascribed to him of becoming the protector of the Catholics in the Orient, has produced is from the pen of Don Emilio Castelar, "the king of the orators of Spain," which he has published in the *Madrid Liberal*. The article will be better understood when it is remembered that Castelar has all along been a Republican and a warm friend of France; but it is all the more remarkable as Castelar has not been generally considered a very faithful child of the church. Among other things he says:

"In accordance with the traditions of more than a thousand years, the protectorate of the Catholics in the East belongs to the prerogatives of the French republic. France is the country that has always proved faithful to the interests of the papacy, even during such periods of feverish excitement as the revolutionary years at the close of the last century. And, indeed, one would have to ignore the most patent facts of history to deny to the French their historic right in this regard. The French were the first soldiers of the Pope: France brought the Catholicism of Clovis even to Toledo in Spain, which had formerly been Arian; France gave to Rome the gift of Pepin, and signed that treaty of peace between Charlemagne and the Pope which became the fundamental basis for the entire Middle Ages; France began the Crusades, which were called into existence through the preaching of the holy Bernhard of Clairvaux; France has all along enjoyed the distinction of being termed by the Pope 'the favorite daughter of the church.'"

"Altogether different has been the relation of the German empire to the Vatican. Even at the period when the faith of the church of Rome found the most widespread acceptance, the protectorate of the Germans was a heavy hand upon the head of the popes, and they did not cease for a moment to combat him and his interests. As often as German emperors secured the upper hand, they forced their way, as knights in full armor, into the Vatican, and according to their own good pleasure appointed or deposed popes. As often as the popes secured the upper hand they either forced the German emperors to stand as humble suppliants before their throne, as did Gregory VII. to Henry IV.; or, with the help of their Lombard allies, they inflicted hard blows on the Germans, as did Alexander III. or Frederick Barbarossa. The hatred between the Papal See and the German emperors came to be so intense a factor in history that it, personified in a Spanish Cæsar like Charles V., led to the plundering of Rome in a manner that suggested the robber incursions of the barbarian Germans into Italy under the leadership of a Genserich or an Attila. In vain did the German emperors continue the crusades begun by the French. The Pope excommunicated Emperor Frederick II., altho this very ruler had with his sword won again the city of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulcher for the Catholic church. Certainly the Pope had every reason to instruct the head of the Teutonic peoples who afterward adopted the Lutheran heresy. The Brandenburgers have all along been the enemies of our traditional faith; they have fought the Catholics from the day of the battle of Mülberg down to the peace of Westphalia."

"Over against this it is easy to understand why the Pope has recently publicly expressed his affection for France and for its protectorate in the East. He has declared that no other people have done for the Holy See what France has. The famous lance of Clovis, the iron hammer of Charles Martel, the gift of Pepin, the shadow of Charlemagne, the memory of Gregory VII., the liturgical unity which France brought about in such a country as Spain and others that were striving for ecclesiastical independence—all these are so many historical facts that made it wise and safe to continue to entrust to France the protectorate of Catholics throughout the Orient."

"William II., however, does not see the logical outcome and lesson of such facts. He is too politic to attack the person of the venerable Pope, and accordingly has instructed his papers and

his men to fall upon the first minister of the Pope, Cardinal Rampolla, who is still comparatively young and can stand such attacks."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OLD-TESTAMENT CONCEPTION OF SATAN.

H. T. COLESTOCK, of the University of Chicago, traces the development in the Old Testament of the idea of a personal satan—a development intimately associated, says the writer, with certain ideas concerning the nature of God. After citing a number of passages from the earlier Hebrew literature, showing that the primary meaning of the term "satan" is an adversary or an opposer, Mr. Colestock continues (in *The Church Union*, New York, December):

"In the earlier Scriptures, both good and evil are attributed to Divine agency; God is the source of evil as well as of good. He hardens Pharaoh's heart (Ex. viii. 15), smites the first-born (Ex. vii. 20), etc. In 2 Sam. xxiv., it is God who is represented as moving David to make a census of the people—an act for which he is punished.

"Later, or perhaps at the same time, other writers try to exempt God from being the source of evil. Evil is therefore ascribed to subordinate beings—who are first merely the agents or servants of Jehovah—who execute the Divine will. These subordinate beings come to have such a hearty sympathy with their office, are so zealous in carrying out the Divine decrees of vengeance that, while they remain faithful servants of God, they are identified with their work of hostility to man, and are regarded as man's adversaries.

"One of the earliest attempts to transfer evil activity from Jehovah to a subordinate supernatural being is found in the naïve situation depicted in 1 Kings xxii. 19-23: 'I saw the Lord sitting on His throne, and all the host of heaven standing by Him. . . .

"Who will deceive Ahab, that he may go up and fall at Ramoth-Gilead?' asks Jehovah.

"And one said on this manner; and another said on that manner. And there came forth the spirit (*i.e.*, a certain well-known spirit, recognized as an adept in carrying out deceptions), and stood before Jehovah, and said:

"I will deceive him."

"How?" asks Jehovah.

"I will go forth, and be a lying spirit in the mouth of all his prophets," replied the spirit.

"The writer represents Jehovah as well pleased with the spirit's ingenuity as he bids the spirit—

"Go forth and do so."

"This spirit is represented as one of the host of heaven; and his suggestion and his part in carrying out the deception is an attempt to relieve Jehovah from being responsible for the evil. These conceptions reflect the thought of some portion of the second period (*i.e.*, between the beginning of the eighth century and the close of the exile).

"The conception of the satan found in the prologue of the book of Job is similar to the one last mentioned; it is, however, more specific in that the term used is employed as a proper name. Instead of the spirit—*i.e.*, a certain well-known spirit accustomed to carry out the severe decrees of Jehovah—we have the satan. This member of the heavenly host is in good standing among the sons of God. Because of the nature of his work he has come to be called by its distinguishing characteristic. A hangman is known by the function he performs in society; so, with reference to the satan, the term as first used does not reflect moral qualities at all—only function of office. But naturally the agent becomes more and more identified with the functions of his office.

"Mention has already been made of the passage in 2 Sam. xxiv. 1, where God is represented as being the One who moves David to make the census. This account belongs to the oldest literary period—some time before the close of the ninth century. In 1 Chron. xxi. 1, Satan is represented as inciting David to make the census. This passage belongs to the third section or later Scriptures, and is placed over five hundred years after the first account given in 2 Sam. xxiv. 1.

"These two passages describe the same events: the first embodies

the thought of the earlier period—God is the source of evil as well as of good; the later writer, describing the same historical event, puts into the account the interpretation of his own age. It was not God, but the satan, who incited David to number the people. These passages thus represent two distinct stages of thought as to the source of evil.

"Another phase of the conception of Satan is brought out in the third chapter of Zechariah. Here the satan seems to have become so much in love with his work—that is, of accusing men and of being their adversary—that Jehovah gives him a sharp rebuke. Here, Satan begins not only to appear, in Hebrew thought, as the adversary of man, but also in opposition to God.

"In the second and third chapters of Genesis, which belong to the second period of literary activity, there is no development of the idea of Satan, though an excellent opportunity is presented. In the account given there, we have no attempt to represent the serpent as Satan in disguise. The serpent is as natural to his surroundings as are the fabulous trees.

"A later writer, however, interprets the Genesis narrative in the spirit of his own age. He says, in the book of Wisdom, that God created man for immortality; the satan, disguised as a serpent, because he is man's adversary, seeks to destroy man. This is the first recorded attempt to identify Satan with the serpent."

The writer concludes with the statement that the Old-Testament conceptions of Satan are a natural development in the thought of a monotheistic people, who believed in a good God and sought to account for the evil in the world. Nowhere in the Hebrew Scriptures, says Mr. Colestock, is Satan represented as a fallen angel, or as the head of a spiritual kingdom.

ATTITUDE OF MODERN JUDAISM TOWARD CHRIST.

ONE of the most eminent of American rabbis, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, recently delivered a lecture on "The New Testament in the Light of Judaism" before the Philadelphia Council of Jewish Women. In taking the New Testament as his subject, Dr. Kohler said that he proposed to offer some aids toward finding the true historical setting from a Jewish point of view for that great personality which has divided human history into two halves. We quote from the report of his lecture as printed in *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia, December 16):

"There was a time when you and I were taught not even to mention the name of Jesus the Christ in order not to transgress the law, which says: 'Ye shall not mention the name of other gods, neither shall it be heard upon your mouth.' Nor need we wonder at that. It was little short of idolatry which a paganized church made herself guilty of in her worship of Jesus and His mother. Christianity has advanced since toward the light of Jewish monotheism. It is Jesus as a Man, as an ideal of humanity, that is now held up for adoration and emulation by Christian theology, in spite of the Trinitarian dogma. Both art and literature portray Him no longer as a God, but as a wondrously gifted teacher and healer of men, who appeals to our human sympathy. Nay, more. His Apollo face gave way to the historically more correct type of the Jew. He is recognized as one of Israel's great sons, whatever the restriction in the flesh may amount to. Should we, then, as Jews, not also gladly and proudly own Him as one of our noblest of men and accord to Him the proper position in our own history? The difficulty is how to obtain a correct view of His life and character, and discern the real facts amidst all the legends surrounding His career from the cradle to the grave."

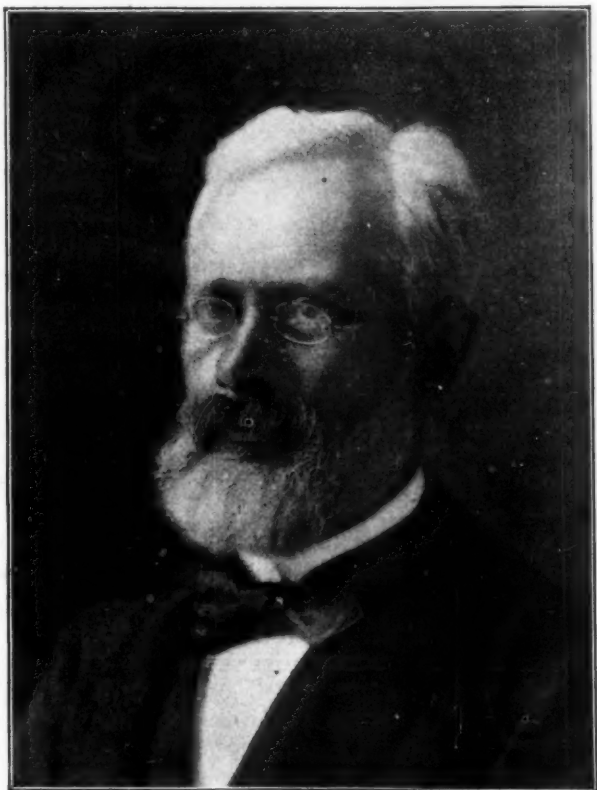
Dr. Kohler went on to say that neither Renan nor any of the German or English critics succeeded in presenting a true picture of the Galilean preacher. Of the attitude taken by Jewish historians, he said:

"Geiger treats Him like David Strauss, as a sort of myth, while reducing Him to a mere shadow of Hillel, the liberal-minded Pharisee. Graetz sees in the whole movement only the outcome of the Essene school, and so the whole New-Testament literature is brushed aside with a shrug. Only the figure of Paul stands

out in bold relief as the actual builder of the church of Christian opposition to the Jewish law. Besides these, a few popular writers like old Dr. Philippon, of Magdeburg, and Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, have endeavored to show that the criminal proceedings which ended in the crucifixion of Jesus can not possibly have been carried on before a Jewish court in the manner recorded in the Gospels, and that, consequently, the Jews are reported in a false light. A critical work, doing full justice to the character of Jesus as a worker among the Jews and presenting His sayings and doings or whatever is attributed to Him in the full daylight of history, has not been attempted as yet."

As the clouds reveal rather than hide the dawn, continued Dr. Kohler, so do the myths that gather around a popular hero disclose rather than obscure the charm and power of his personality. He continues:

"Those beautiful and strange tales about the things that happened around the lake of Galilee show that there was some spiritual daybreak in that dark corner of Judea of which official Juda-



REV. DR. K. KOHLER.

ism had not taken sufficient cognizance, that a movement was inaugurated then which did not receive its impulse or its sanction from the regular authorities or schools. It matters not whether we accord to Jesus the claim and title of Messiah or Christ or not, whether the people and authorities of Judea did or not, or whether He Himself assumed it at any moment of His life, or, as the older sources indicate, He received the same only after His death. Christianity forms the high-water mark of the Messianic movement in a spiritual sense, exactly as the Bar Kochba war, under the Emperor Hadrian, was its highest and last political explosion. It is, therefore, one of the most interesting historical and psychological studies of Judaism to follow this movement through all its phases from the moment the cry of the coming—"the Kingdom of Heaven"—was heard on the shore of the Jordan among the humble Baptists until the fishermen of Galilee carried the good tidings or good spell (gospel) as the watchword of a new faith triumphantly out into the wide world."

Dr. Kohler went on to say that all records point to John the Baptist as the originator of this movement of repentance and purification, and that Jesus was among those who received baptism at his hands. But between the attitudes of the people toward these two teachers, there yawns a gulf "which no ordinary reasoning of either Jew or Gentile could easily bridge over." The

New-Testament writings, we are told, are so many pleas and learned arguments to convince both Jews and Gentiles that Jesus is the Messiah. Modern Bible criticism establishes that the four gospels were written in the form in which we possess them between the time of the restoration of the Temple in the year 70 and the Hadrianic war, 120 Christian era. To Dr. Kohler these gospels are not merely treatises pleading for Jesus Christ, but polemical writings intended to win the favor of Rome by fixing the blame of the Crucifixion upon the hated Jew. This he finds true of the Pauline gospel in particular:

"It is the product of Christianized Philonic philosophy. Jesus therein speaks and acts no longer as an ordinary man, but as the Word of God become flesh. He is no longer to be compared with Moses, who brought down the bread from heaven and water out of the rock, but He is Himself the heavenly Manna, the Bread and the Water of Life, like the Torah. He only is the good Shepherd, for He is the Door and the Life of the flock. The whole book is a beautiful Christian Midrash, a commentary on the Gospel story, but full of venomous hatred of the Jews. These are represented as the enemies of Jesus, ever eager to kill Him, and at the same time so stupid as not to know what rebirth or regeneration, what resurrection or preexistence is. Those very ideas which Christianity derived from Judaism remain unintelligible to the stubborn Jews. In fact, the entire contest of Jesus with the priesthood and the scribes is here transferred to the Jews as a race.

"It is preposterous to imagine that the Jews, praying day after day in their synagogues for the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven and the Deliverer from the yoke of Rome, should have hated and persecuted Jesus, who, of all the preachers of good tidings, was the most tender-hearted and meekest. Impossible that the crowds should have cried out: 'Crucify Him!' when two days before they had greeted Him with: 'Hosannah to the son of David!' Still more impossible that the bloodthirsty Roman Pontius Pilate should have all of a sudden become scrupulous and lenient toward Jesus, and, while His hangmen, the soldiers, mocked and smote and treated Him in the most brutal manner, he should have washed his hands, in Jewish fashion, to protest His own innocence in the condemnation and crucifixion! Later on, in Christian writings, Pontius Pilate appears as a veritable saint and the Jews as fiends. It is high time for us Jews to take up the study of the New Testament in order to remonstrate against this forgery, this Dreyfus case of 18,00 years ago, and refute the incriminating charge implied in the words: 'Let His blood be on us and our children!' by which the poison and Jew hatred is being instilled in the heart of all generations."

According to Dr. Kohler, the priestly Sadducees, not the people and their Pharisean leaders, persecuted Jesus and delivered Him to death, because of His open attack upon priestly misrule. All the anti-Jewish utterances he finds to be the work of the Pauline school:

"Paul had a great providential mission to fulfil. We must not deny him this, tho we can not follow him in his quaint logic nor in his bewildering metaphysics or mysticism. His letters are the manifestation of a strong mind and firm spirit akin to Pope Hildebrand, Luther, and Calvin. What a few heretics before him attempted, and failed, he achieved on a grand scale—he broke down the barriers of the law to let the heathen world enter the kingdom of the Messiah. He gave Christianity a new meaning, a new direction. He created a new church. He stands at the parting of the ways. He is no longer a Jew, tho he called himself a Hebrew of the Hebrews and one of the Pharisees.

"Quite different is the life-work of Jesus. Every word uttered by Him has the ring of Jewish sentiment and betrays the originality of a religious genius.

"There are hundreds of sentences in the Talmud or Mishnah similar to those in the New Testament, only they lack the charm and beauty the classical language of Greece has lent to the latter. Nevertheless, we can not close our eyes to the one great fact that this man Jesus must have made a wonderful impression on His hearers by the thousand and one sweet and beautiful things He said, no matter by whom they were uttered before or after, or else He could not have been made the author of these a generation or two after He lived.

"Time does not permit me to show in what respect and why Jesus deviated from John the Baptist and the rest of the Essenes. Suffice it to say that His greatness belonged to no school. He was a man of the people. The Essene ideal of love and brotherly kindness took a new form in Him. He felt that divine power of pity which cares not for the pollution of sinners, if only the tears can be wiped out by tears of penitence. He had, unlike any other teacher or prophet, a message, a gospel of heavenly redemption for the despised, the illiterate, the forsaken, and they crowned Him with the diadem of the Messiah.

"His wondrous powers of healing also show Him to have been a disciple of the Essenes. The holy spirit which played so prominent a rôle in the life of the Essenes works also miracles through Him, carries Him through the air, and opens the prison door for His disciples."

To Dr. Kohler it seems that the whole Apostolic age was carried away by strange visions and ecstatic states, in which he sees themes for pathological studies. The loving Jesus the Jews recognized, but the dead Messiah lifted up to the clouds as the Son of Man was too great a demand upon their reason.

IGNORANCE OF BIBLE HISTORY.

DR. GEORGE A. COE, professor of philosophy in the Northwestern University, tells of a recent effort on his part to test the Scriptural knowledge of college students. He gathered a company of a hundred students, explained to them his purpose, and promised that no eyes but his own should see the papers. The questions were as follows:

1. What is the Pentateuch?
2. What is the higher criticism of the Scriptures?
3. Does the book of Jude belong to the New Testament or to the Old?
4. Name one of the patriarchs of the Old Testament.
5. Name one of the judges of the Old Testament.
6. Name three of the kings of Israel.
7. Name three prophets.
8. Give one of the Beatitudes.
9. Quote a verse from the Letter to the Romans.

The answers received were all signed by the writers, and Professor Coe expresses his belief that they were, "without exception, sincere." In marking the answers as correct or incorrect, Professor Coe put in the former class all that showed even a distant approach to definite knowledge, whether technical or only popular. He says (in an article in *The Christian Advocate*) that ninety-six papers were returned, of which eight answered all nine questions correctly; thirteen papers answered eight questions correctly; eleven answered seven; five answered six; nine answered five; twelve answered four; eleven answered three; thirteen answered two; eleven answered one; and three answered none. The number giving a correct answer to the first question was sixty; to the second, sixteen; to the third, fifty-six; to the fourth, sixty-one; to the fifth, forty-five; to the sixth, forty-seven; to the seventh, fifty-two; to the eighth, seventy-six; to the ninth, thirty-one.

Ninety-six papers, with nine answers on each, give us a total of 864 answers. The total number of correct answers was 444—a little over one half.

Nearly two thirds of them knew what the Pentateuch is, but only one sixth of them knew what the "higher criticism" is; and only one third could quote a single verse from the Epistle to the Romans.

In an editorial comment on this showing, *The Christian Observer* (Louisville) says:

"The character of the mistakes was largely simple ignorance, indicated by the words, 'I don't know,' and largely an inability to locate persons or texts. Among the 'judges' were named,

Solomon, Jeremiah, Daniel, and Leviticus; among the prophets, Matthew, Luke, and John. Herod and Ananias were put down as kings of Israel, and Nebuchadnezzar also. One person defined the Pentateuch as identical with the Gospels.

"This test will suggest to many a parent and Sabbath-school teacher, the inquiry whether all those who are under their care could answer a set of simple questions like these. It may lead some of them to test the members of their own classes, not with this set of questions, but with some of a similar character.

"Then too it may lead some teachers to proffer to their classes, from Sabbath to Sabbath, questions for study during the week, such as will develop a systematic knowledge of the Bible. Half a dozen or a dozen copies could be made, and a recitation on them could be heard on the following Sabbath-day.

"If the students in Sabbath-school would undertake each to write out a short essay, outlining briefly some part of the Bible history, and follow it up with other outlines on other parts, they would soon gain such a conception of the history as would enable them to locate events and read the Bible with renewed interest."

PROFESSOR JAMES ON THE IMMORTALITY OF MAN.

THE late Miss Caroline Haskell Ingersoll left in her will a provision for the endowment, at Harvard University, of a chair for lectures on the immortality of man, and this year Prof. William James, of the university faculty, delivered the first of the annual lectures in compliance with the terms of this endowment. Professor James set before himself the task of removing two serious objections to belief in the immortality of the soul. The first is that the brain is supposed to create thought, and therefore thought, or the soul, has no more than a material basis, and accordingly is subject to death. The second is the supposed multiplication of beings or souls beyond the grasp of the imagination. These two difficulties, Professor James feels sure, rob the doctrine of a future life of much of its power to carry conviction into scientific circles.

How can we believe in a life hereafter, when science has once for all succeeded in proving, beyond the possibility of escape, that our inner life is a function of that famous material, the so-called "gray matter" of our cerebral convolutions? How can the function persist after its organ has undergone decay? Every one knows that a blow on the head abolishes memory or consciousness, that arrest of brain development occasions imbecility, and that stimulants or poisons change the quality of ideas. The laboratories and hospitals are teaching us that thought in general is not only one of the brain's functions, but that the various special forms of thinking are functions of special portions of the brain. We see with one part of the brain, hear with another part, and so on. Professor Flechsig, of Leipsic, considers that in certain special convolutions the processes of association that take place permit the more abstract processes of thought to go on. This doctrine of functioning thought in brain localities is now generally accepted.

But does this doctrine, that thought is one of the brain's functions, compel us to disbelieve in immortality? Most people will answer yes. The professor declares, on the contrary, that altho the brain may be the functioner of the soul as it is revealed to us here below, yet it is quite possible that life may still continue after the brain is quite dead. There is one kind of functional dependence of the brain that does not at all exclude a life hereafter. When the physiologist thinks of the brain as a functioner of thought, the operation of his mind is the same as when he says, "Steam is a function of the tea-kettle," "Light is a function of the electric current," "Power is a function of the moving waterfall." These materials create their effects, and their functions must be called productive functions. Of course, if the brain functioned the soul in this way, when the brain dies the soul must die.

But even in the physical world, this is not the only kind of

function with which we are familiar. There is realizing or permissive function; and there is transmissive function. The trigger of a crossbow has a realizing function; it removes the obstacle that holds the string, and lets the bow fly back to its natural shape. The colored glass, prism, or lens performs a transmissive function; it modifies the color and direction of the light, no matter how much energy it has. The ordinary psychophysicist leaves the permissive or transmissive function out of account in considering the subject.

Professor James thinks the whole material universe is a surface veil of phenomena, hiding and keeping back the world of realities. Let us at least suppose this to be so, and, moreover, let us suppose that the opaque dome should become less opaque at certain points, sufficiently thin to emit the beams of the supersolar blaze within. These beams would be so many finite rays, so to speak, of consciousness. Admit now that *our brains* are such thin and half-transparent places in the veil, what will happen? Why, as the white radiance comes through the dome, with all sorts of staining and distortion imprinted upon it by the glass, so the life of the soul as it is in its fulness will break through our several brains into this world in all sorts of restricted forms, and with all the imperfections and queeresses that characterize our finite individualities here below.

According to the state in which the brain finds itself, the barrier of its obstructiveness may also be supposed to rise or fall. It may sink so low, when the brain is in full activity, that a comparative flood of spiritual energy pours over. At other times only such occasional waves of thought as heavy sleep permits get by. And finally, when a brain altogether stops acting, or decays, that special stream of consciousness which it subserved will vanish entirely from this natural world. But the sphere of being that supplied the consciousness would still be intact, and in that more real world with which, even while here, it was continuous, the consciousness might, in ways unknown to us, continue still.

In all these suppositions, the soul's life would none the less be the function of the brain. The brain would be the independent variable, the mind would vary dependently upon it. But such dependence upon the brain for this natural life would in no wise make immortal life impossible—it might be quite compatible with life hereafter.

Materialism looks at the word function in a one-sided sense. We ought to insist on a logical view of it at least.

Professor James frankly admits that all he has said is based upon hypothesis, and metaphysical hypothesis at that. On this whole subject science must confess her imagination to be bankrupt. She has absolutely nothing to affirm. She is *ignoramus*, *ignorabimus*.

The theory of transmission in its widest sense has positive superiorities quite apart from its connection with the question of immortality. According to it, consciousness exists already in a number of places, does not have to be created, thus explaining away many so-called miracles. The transmission theory is also in touch with the conception of a "threshold." Fechner imagined, as the condition of consciousness, a certain kind of psychophysical movement. The requisite degree of movement for the production of consciousness is called the "threshold." The threshold rises or falls according to circumstances. When the mind is lucid, it falls and we grow conscious of things which we should be unconscious of at other times. In a state of drowsiness the threshold rises and consciousness sinks accordingly. The rising and falling of this psychophysical threshold seems to conform to our notion of a permanent obstruction in transmission.

Professor James applies this transmission-theory to occult phenomena. We quote:

"The transmission theory also puts itself in touch with a whole class of experiences that are with difficulty explained by the production-theory. I refer to those obscure and exceptional phenom-

ena reported at all times throughout human history, which the 'psychical-researchers,' with Mr. Frederic Myers at their head, are doing so much to rehabilitate; such phenomena, namely, as religious conversions, providential leadings in answer to prayer, instantaneous healings, premonitions, apparitions at time of death, clairvoyant visions or impressions, and the whole range of mediumistic capacities, to say nothing of still more exceptional and incomprehensible things. If all our human thought be a function of the brain, then of course, if any of these things are facts—and to my own mind some of them are facts—we may not suppose that they can occur without preliminary brain action. But the ordinary production-theory of consciousness is knit up with a peculiar notion of how brain action *can* occur—that notion being that all brain action, without exception, is due to a prior action, immediate or remote, of the bodily sense-organs *on* the brain. Such action makes the brain produce sensations and mental images, and out of the sensations and images the higher forms of thought and knowledge in their turn are framed. As transmissionists, we also must admit this to be the condition of all our usual thought. Sense-action is what lowers the brain barrier. My voice and aspect, for instance, strike upon your ears and eyes; your brain thereupon becomes more pervious, and an awareness on your part of what I say and who I am slips into this world from the world behind the veil. But, in the mysterious phenomena to which I allude, it is often hard to see where the sense-organs can come in. A medium, for example, will show knowledge of his sitter's private affairs which it seems impossible he should have acquired through sight or hearing, or inference therefrom. Or you will have an apparition of some one who is now dying hundreds of miles away. On the production theory one does not see from what sensations such odd bits of knowledge are produced. On the transmission theory, they don't have to be 'produced'—they exist ready-made in the transcendental world, and all that is needed is an abnormal lowering of the brain threshold to let them through. In cases of conversion, in providential leadings, sudden mental healings, etc., it seems to the subjects themselves of the experience as if a power from without, quite different from the ordinary action of the senses or of the sense-led mind, came into their life, as if the latter suddenly opened into that greater life in which it has its source. The word 'influx,' used in Swedenborgian circles, well describes this impression of new insight, or new willingness, sweeping over us like a tide. All such experiences, quite paradoxical and meaningless on the production-theory, fall very naturally into place on the other theory. We need only suppose the continuity of our consciousness with a mother sea, to allow for exceptional waves occasionally pouring over the dam. Of course the causes of these odd lowerings of the brain's threshold still remain a mystery on any terms."

The professor closes his discourse with a brief consideration of the second objection to man's immortality, namely, the intolerable and incredible number of beings which, with our modern imagination, we must believe to be immortal if immortality be true. This, he thinks, is a stumbling-block to a great many persons. Until recently man's view of immortality was an aristocratic one. It was thought that only the great kings, heroes, saints, and prophets were the nucleus of the immortal group; the minor sects next, and the people formed the background. Heaven was not then conceived as a very large place. But with our own generation an entirely new quantitative imagination has swept over our Western world. The theory of evolution requires us to take into consideration a far grander scale of times, spaces, and numbers than our forefathers ever dreamed of. Human history grows out of animal history, and the new view of immortality is democratic. On this view the mind may have grown a little cynical, but, in a general way, it has been made sympathetic by the evolutionary perspective. Evolution has not only reared a vast scale for the kindred of man, but it has made the brutes our brothers. And why may not they have souls too? So now if we are to indulge in the immortality of the soul, it demands a scale so stupendous that our imagination staggers before it. Some of us give up the hope of our own immortality sooner than believe that all the hosts of Hottentots and Australians that

have been and shall ever be should share with us *in secula seculorum*. The very heavens themselves and the cosmic times and spaces would stand aghast at the notion of preserving eternally such an ever-swelling plethora and glut of life.

Professor James feels sure that this is the most obvious fallacy in the world, and he declares it exists from our lack of sympathy or interest. It is absurd to suppose, simply because our private power of sympathetic vibration with other lives gives out so soon, that in the heart of infinite being itself there can be such a thing as plethora, or glut, or supersaturation. Each mind brings its own edition of the universe of space along with it, its own record to inhabit, and these spaces never crowd each other. The space of my imagination, for example, in no way interferes with yours. The amount of possible consciousness seems to be governed by no law analogous to that of the so-called conservation of energy in the material world. When one man wakes up or is born, another does not go to sleep or die, in order to keep the consciousness of the universe a constant quantity. Professor Wundt has formulated a law of the universe, which he calls the law of the increase of spiritual energy, and which he expressly opposes to the law of the conservation of energy in physical things. There seems no formal limit to the possible increase of being in spiritual respect. The supply of individual life in the universe can never exceed the demand, the demand for every supply always being present. If we are theists, we can say God has an inexhaustible capacity for love. If we are pantheists, we can say that through so many diversified channels of expression the eternal spirit of the universe realizes and affirms its own infinite life. This is a democratic universe in which your paltry exclusiveness plays no regulative part.

MRS. EDDY'S DEFENSE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

MRS. MARY BAKER G. EDDY, the founder of "Christian Science," has been reading some of the many recent attacks on that school, anent the death of Harold Frederic, and comes to its defense in a letter to the *New York Sun*. Mrs. Eddy refers at the beginning of her letter to an article that appeared in the *New York Times*. Harold Frederic was, it will be remembered, the London correspondent of *The Times*, and that paper has been foremost in the recent attack upon the Christian Scientists. The editorial of November 25, to which Mrs. Eddy specifically replies, contains such passages as, "Why is it not possible to suppress these murderous fanatics in this country?" and, "Why are they not arrested?"

The words which call out Mrs. Eddy's reply occurred in the following paragraph:

"Why not enforce the law against these homicidal charlatans who practise their hocus-pocus on patients sick with typhoid fever, heart disease, and consumption? They kill, and, so far, kill unpunished. Not one of them could pass the Regents' examination. It would catch them all, and they would be delivered over to the law if they practised and took fees without a license. The experience of Massachusetts shows that it may be difficult to draft a statute that will net these pests. Common sense shows that new legislation is not needed. Existing law will protect the ignorant from their deadly impostures if it be enforced."

Here, in part, is Mrs. Eddy's reply:

"In a New York paper an article was published November 25, 1898, in which Christian Scientists were called 'pests.' That epithet points a moral. Jewish pagans thought the learned St. Paul, the Mars Hill orator, the canonized saint, was a 'pestilent fellow,' but to-day all sorts of institutions flourish under the name of this 'pestilent fellow.' Of old Pharisees and hypocrites said of the great master of metaphysics, 'He is a stirrer up of seditions,' and because they could find no fault in Him they vented

their hatred of Him in opprobrious epithets; but what would be thought to-day of a man that should call St. Paul 'pestilent,' and what will be thought to-morrow of him who shall call Christian Scientists 'pests'? Again, what, indeed, shall be said of him who saith the Savior of men, the healer of men, the Christ, the truth, 'is a stirrer-up of seditions'?"

"What most concerns the world in all ages is, that men suspend judgment and sentence on the pioneers of Christianity until they know of what and of whom they speak. A person's ignorance of Christian Science is a sufficient reason for his silence on the subject; but what can atone for the vulgar denunciation of what a man knows absolutely nothing about?"

"I challenge the world to disprove what I hereby declare. After my discovery of Christian Science I healed consumption in its last stages that the M.Ds., by verdict of the stethoscope and the schools, declared incurable, the lungs being mostly consumed. I healed malignant tubercular diphtheria and carious bones that could be dented by the finger, saving them when the surgeon's instruments were lying on the table ready for their amputation. I have healed at one visit a cancer that had so eaten the flesh of the neck as to expose the jugular vein so that it stood out like a cord."

"In what sense is the Christian Scientist a 'pest'? Is it because he minds his own business more than the average man, is not a brawler, an alcohol-drinker, a tobacco-user, a profane swearer, an adulterer, a fornicator, nor a dishonest politician or business man? Or is it because he is the very antipode of all these? In what sense is the Christian Scientist a charlatan? Is it because he heals the sick without drugs? Well, our best exemplar, the Nazarene Prophet, healed through mind, and commanded His followers to do likewise. The Prophets and Apostles and Christians in the first centuries healed the sick as a token of their Christianity. Has Christianity improved upon its earlier records, or has it retrograded? Compare the lives of its present professors with those of its followers at the beginning of the Christian era and you have the correct answer.

"As a pertinent illustration of this general subject under discussion, I will cite a modern phase of medical practise, namely, the homeopathic system, to which the old school has become reconciled. Here I speak from experience. In homeopathy the highest attenuations of medicine have not an iota of the drug left in them, and the lower attenuations have so little that a vial full of the pellets are swallowed without harm and without appreciable effect, whereas the homeopathist administers half a dozen or less of these same globules, and tells you, and you will believe him, that therewith he heals the sick. This, however, does not disprove the efficacy of the system. It enhances it, for it identifies it with mind, not matter, in the grooves of God, in the hands of Omnipotence. And say, O petty scorner of the Infinite! canst thou mock His miracles or scatter His shade who 'abideth under the shadow of the Almighty'?"

"The homeopathist handles in his practise, and is supposed to heal, the most violent stages of organic inflammatory disease, to stop decomposition, to remove enteritis, gastritis, gastralgia, hyperemia, pneumonia, diphtheria, and ossification—the effects of calcareous salts formed by carbonate and sulfate of lime; and the homeopathic physician succeeds in healing his cases without drugs equally with the allopath, who depends upon drugs. Then, is mind or matter the intelligent factor in pathology? If matter, I challenge matter to act apart from mind; and if mind, I have proved beyond cavil that the action of mind is curative and potent in proportion as it acts untrammelled by matter. Hence our Master's saying, 'The flesh profiteth nothing.' The difference between metaphysics in homeopathy and metaphysics in Christian Science consists in this forcible fact: the former enlists faith in the pharmacy of the human mind, and the latter couples faith with understanding, and is based on the Divine mind, knowing that this mind is omnipotent, is infinite, is all—hence it is the sovereign appeal, and there is nothing therein to attenuate. The more of this mind the better for both physician and patient.

"We have scholarly Christian Scientists that can compete with men of letters. But, and if the faculty is to gage mind, Christianity, and Christian healing by classics, what of your good Mr. Moody, and what of the Blind Tom, from whose unlettered head flow to his fingers strains of sweetest music?"

"Ignorance, slang, and malice touch not the hem of the garment of Christian Scientists, for once touching it they would be destroyed."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW FRANCE CONCILIATES ENEMIES.

THERE is a belief more or less widely professed that Great Britain, trusting to her enormous fleet and to the difficulties an enemy would find in effecting a landing on her shores, is likely to attempt the conquest of the world. This belief has brought about more cordial expressions between countries which but recently were inveterate enemies. The *Presse*, Paris, advocates an alliance between France and Germany, a proposal not displeasing to the *Grashdanin* (St. Petersburg), for it also advises it. Pamphlets whose writers agitate the same subject are circulating in Paris. The *Post*, Berlin, says:

"We believe that such an alliance is chimerical. But neither do we think that Germany need be so much afraid as to out-herod Herod by handing Egypt over to the British on a silver salver. . . . That section of the Liberal press which advocates an alliance with England is simply scared by British rodomontades into a policy of funk. The Egyptian question does not concern us very much, and the peace guaranteed by the Triple Alliance will not be broken in consequence of it. As for the entrance of the United States into European politics and their alliance with Great Britain, that is a contingency too remote to discuss. England may threaten us or flatter us; we will continue to mind our own business."

But the Germans do nothing to disturb the new *rapprochement* between France and Italy—a matter generally considered to be of far-reaching consequence. Since 1888 France has waged a tariff war against Italy, in the hope of detaching her from the Triple Alliance. Both countries have suffered, Italy probably the more, altho she received some compensation in closer trade relations with Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Now both have restored each other to the position of most-favored nations. This is supposed to affect international politics to a very great extent. Leroy Beaulieu writes as follows in the *Economiste Français*:

"We do not wish to disturb the rest of the Mediterranean Sea, and we do not threaten Italy by our position in Tunis. Outside of the Egyptian question, we have no grievance, and that can be settled amicably. We want no new territory in the Mediterranean, and if Turkey should go to pieces, Italy should have her share of the heritage. There is practically no sound reason for a quarrel between France and Italy. We could wish that she did not belong to the Triple Alliance, and we may hope that she will find an opportunity to free herself. But since the latest events in America and China, since Russia's agitation for disarmament the Dual and Triple Alliances have lost much of their former importance. . . . We believe that the creation of a United States of Continental Europe is nearing rapidly. Perhaps the *entente* between France and Italy is a step toward it."

The London *Speaker* thinks "it is idle to deny that the change in economic relations may be followed by a change in political attitude." The *Westminster Gazette* believes Great Britain has no right to complain: "She has had a dozen chances to secure Italian friendship, and has used none of them." The *Saturday Review* says:

"This new commercial treaty, by which France gives great tariff advantages to her neighbor, is a first deliberate attempt to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance, and secure her active support in another direction. . . . It was contrived in secrecy and disclosed with suddenness; there is no motive except a sinister motive why France should surrender to Italy; it followed hard upon the Fashoda affair when another surrender would have been accounted a terrible disaster. But this surrender to Italy is considered a triumph for French diplomacy by Frenchmen themselves, and we must conclude, therefore, that things are not what they seem. . . . The idea is, first to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance, to the end that she shall bring great naval strength into another alliance—also of three. When that alliance is accomplished then France will feel secure in the Mediterranean, and we

shall hear from her about Egypt. It is a sinister policy, not without subtlety; but it has the merit of making the path of England plain. We must grapple our friends with hooks of steel, and among these friends we must include Italy, even if, to accomplish this, we have to make many sacrifices."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CANADA AND UNITED STATES WAR-SHIPS.

WHILE the Canadian journals are not unanimous on the question whether Canada or the United States is to blame if no commercial treaty is concluded between the two countries, they are absolutely united in denying to the United States the privilege of passing war-ships through Canadian canals. The *Montreal Witness*, one of the papers most friendly to the United States, only suggests that Canada allow the United States to build ships on the Lakes and to send them through the canals unarmored and unarmed, "otherwise the Americans will retaliate by canceling the convention of 1817, filling the Great Lakes with war-vessels of every description, tonnage, and armament, with men-of-war, torpedo-boats, and torpedo-boat destroyers." The *Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"Of course the liberty asked for, if granted, would have to be, in name at least, mutual. Would it be so in reality? Could English war-vessels, as well as American, be built on the Lakes? It is possible that iron and coal can be found there at less cost than in England? The Americans have both these materials there in abundance; Canada has iron only. No war-vessel built on the Lakes for use elsewhere could exceed the capacity of the canals, which are too small to admit the largest of their class. Canada would not require to use the privilege of building war-vessels on the Lakes, and we could not undertake to increase the size of our canals to enable them to pass down the largest of such vessels. The privilege of building them would accrue, in practice, only to one country, the United States. Would such vessels be no menace



THE QUEEN: "Take one of these Philippine girls; you have my consent."

UNCLE SAM: "But, your Majesty, I'll take the lot; I assure you I can well afford it."
—*Humoristische Plätter, Vienna.*

to Canada? That is what we have to consider in this connection."

The *Toronto Mail and Empire* points out that if the United States were allowed to pass war-ships through Canadian canals, "these vessels could always happen to occupy strategic points in our canals at the moment when hostilities were on the point of breaking out." *Events*, Ottawa—which seems to have obtained considerable influence among those Canadians who discarded the now defunct *Week* because Goldwin Smith believed (it is doubtful whether he does now) in the union between the United States and Canada—repudiates in the most unmistakable terms the idea that Canada should favor the United States in this question. Its political editor (Carter Troop, to all appearance) says:

"Canadians, at least such of them as I know, are not the men to grant concessions at the pistol point, nor will they thank a Canadian journal for finding the range for the enemy. Let the Americans cancel the treaty as soon as they have a mind to; our canals must not be used as a military highway for any war-vessels but those that carry the flag we live under. It is not a question of our showing an unfriendly spirit to our neighbors, who, it will be remembered, refused our soldiers the right to pass through their territory to quell the rebellion in the Northwest. It was a matter of principle with them then, it is a matter of principle with us now. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues on the Canadian side of the conference make any such concession, Canadians will be justified in regarding it as a standing invitation to the United States to annex Canada at its pleasure."

PLANS FOR BRITISH EXPANSION.

THERE is at present in England what Mr. Stead calls in *The Review of Reviews* "an exaggerated emphasis of the 'Rule Britannia.'" The French are to be removed from the Bhar-el-Ghazel altogether, as *The St. James's Gazette*, specially attentive to British expansion in Egypt, tells us. *The Daily News* relates that Crete will be permanently occupied by a British force, which acquisition will repay England for her display of naval power. *The Daily Telegraph* is certain that the end of Transvaal independence draws near. *The Times* and *The Standard* believe that Russia will be rapped over the knuckles in China. The colonial papers, too, express themselves much in this way. The *Madras Times* complains that "France's insatiable earth hunger" is allowed full sway in Southern Asia. The Australian papers think the everlasting greed of Germany must be stopped in Samoa, and the Canadian papers make liberal promises of sailors and men to the mother country. Belgium is informed by some of the journals that certain portions of the Kongo Free State will presently be needed to "round off" Britain's African possessions. Portugal is told to hold herself in readiness for delivering up her colonies further south. In all this, however, Britain, it is thought, only carries out the irresistible dictates of destiny. *The Outlook*, London, which believes that Great Britain may as well hold herself in readiness for the partitioning of "dying Spain," says:

"What we are concerned to emphasize is that England's purpose in the widening of her boundaries is not primarily conquest, but civilization. And if this be so, her policy in Africa will not sustain the charge which her continental critics have fastened on her of gross and insatiable aggression. She will not tolerate barbarism on her frontiers. Nor will our kinsmen of the United States; and in this common resolve, and the task which issues from it, is to be found a guaranty of the permanence of the good accord which now subsists between them and us, and 'a promise of cooperation, if the need should ever arise, in defence of the ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race—of humanity, justice, freedom, and equality of opportunity.'"

The Westminster Gazette believes that, since freedom for

British trade is the official reason for Britain's expansion, her interests may be described as follows:

- "1. British soil.
 - "2. British protectorate.
 - "3. British 'sphere of influence.'
 - "4. Under the British 'open eye.'
 - "5. Belonging to somebody else.
- "The real jingo would, we take it, make this fifth class very small."

The same paper fears that the Government is anxious to divert the attention of the British public from matters at home. Referring to a speech by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, it says:

"There is all the difference in the world between a grave speech which is intended to warn a foreign country in courteous language, and a violent speech which is intended to whip up a war-like sentiment at home. . . . During the whole of this year we have seen Ministers alternately lashing the British lion, and pulling him up short. The animal is accordingly restive, puzzled, and anxious. He roars loudly at slight provocation, and will soon roar chronically when there is no provocation at all."

Here and there an English paper is aware that people outside of the British empire and the United States deny the necessity of British predominance, and advise more moderate language. *The Speaker*, London, referring to Egypt, says:

"We are entitled to resent the petty obstacles that have been so constantly thrown in our path by France while we have been honestly endeavoring to discharge the duties of the trusteeship which devolved upon us because of the failure of the French to take their own share in the work. But no feeling of resentment will justify us in abandoning the honest rôle that we have hitherto filled both toward Egypt and toward Europe. If we are to remain there either permanently or for an indefinite and prolonged term of years, we must remain in our present capacity. We must respect the rights of others, and never lose sight of the fact that other nations besides ourselves have an interest in Egypt."

Many continental papers believe that the English are anxious to remove the French fleet from the seas, and that the time for such an attempt is singularly well chosen because Russia is peacefully inclined. Such criticisms are especially noticeable in countries of the second and third rank as regards power. "According to Mr. Chamberlain," says the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, "Great Britain wishes the cooperation of the United States in a struggle against the entire world—solely for the promotion of humanity, justice, freedom, and fair play in all things! This means that Great Britain has a first mortgage on all creation, which she intends to collect with the help of the Americans." And *Politiken*, Copenhagen, expresses itself to the following effect:

It has become a truism that when England wants a quarrel she indulges in violent language, parading her ships at the same time. At present she certainly seeks a quarrel with France, and the Fashoda incident is a welcome pretext for threats. The time is well chosen. Germany is on fairly good terms with England. Italy is offended because France annexed Tunis. Austria is busy with her own affairs. Russia is eminently peaceful, as her ruler wishes for a reduction of armaments. True, if Russia changes her mind in the face of Britain's attitude, the English will think twice ere they rush into war. But meanwhile England has demonstrated her superiority at sea.

The *Figaro*, Paris, quotes the late Hutchinson Bowles as the best exponent of British ambitions. Bowles was Paris correspondent of the *London Standard*, and his opinions deserve all the more attention as they are accepted as correct by most continental papers. We summarize his expressions as given by his French fellow journalist, who, moreover, declares that Bowles* threatened to deny everything if he were quoted during his lifetime:

* Bowles was one of the few individuals who predicted the outcome of the Franco-Italian and Franco-German wars.

"I will stay in Switzerland until the cold drives me away or until the war comes," says Bowles to Masson Forestier during the summer. "What war?" "The war between France and England." "But we do not intend to make war upon you." "Never mind, you will have war, unless you humble yourselves very much. All the English, from the lord to the laborer, want it. You bother us. You take up too much room. . . . It is simply a matter of business. Germany pushes us from an industrial point of view; our colonies begin to manufacture for themselves. You close your colonies against us; we must take Tonkin and Madagascar to obtain new markets. . . . Your colonies would pay you for the expense in money and men if you could defend them, but you can not; we need them. . . . We hoped that Germany and France would ruin each other in a big war, giving us an opportunity to take their colonies. This war did not come, but you have weakened yourself by this Dreyfus affair. . . . You can not get Germany to help you, and we will attack Germany when we have finished you."

Masson-Forestier's version of Bowles's views may not be altogether correct, and if correct it may be disavowed by the British people; but the following from the *Journal de St. Petersburg* shows how widespread is the opinion that Great Britain does not act prudently. The paper says:

"The conduct of England does not concern France only. It is a reply to the pacific initiative on the part of the Czar. Peace is possible only where there is a feeling of respect for right. . . . Violence must be met by violence, for talk alone will not convince the violent. . . . It is only when the outragers of justice have been brought low by force that peace is possible. Christ even was obliged to scourge the dealers from the Temple."

The *Matin*, Paris, relates that England endeavored to join France and Russia for the destruction of Germany, a hint which has been widely recorded in the latter country. The majority of English papers, however, believe that England has no need of any ally besides the United States, especially since, as Lord George Hamilton expressed it: "we have indisputably the strongest fleet the world has ever seen, our trade and commerce is exceptionally good, the exchequer overflowing, the colonies expanding and loyal to the core." The latter statement is certainly indorsed by the colonial press, with a few isolated exceptions like the following, which we quote from the *Toronto Weekly Sun*:

"These rhetorical appeals to the war sentiment are always to be deplored. . . . They lead to military activity at home, to armament and fortifications which can only be supposed to be directed against the nation to the south. . . . We believe that the English public is sometimes misled by this talk. If our anxiety for England is real, we should say just what we mean, lest, relying on us, she may get into difficulties from which she can only escape by her own efforts."

Many people in England and the colonies hope to find the necessary troops among the natives. Thus Chinese are to be trained against Russia, and Sudanese against the French.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Paris versus the Province.—It is an old saying that Paris is France. Some of the leading spirits in that country have come to the conclusion that this overpowering influence of the capital city is a source of great danger and should be opposed. This agitation has assumed the proportions of an organized propaganda, the particulars of which we find in *Der Turner*, a new and ambitious German literary monthly. By it we are told that there are quite a number among the thinkers of France who find the cause of the present decreasing influence of France among the nations of the world in the great centralization of power in the capital. The provinces are practically hypnotized. Paris decides absolutely in matters of politics, society, art, science, and literature. Accordingly decentralization has become a watchword and a battle-cry, and the shrewd Juliette Adam has made her journal, *Le Nouvelle Revue*, the organ of this movement. In this journal there are two special departments devoted to this agitation, one entitled "Décentralization," the other "Provinces."

Full correspondence is given from the chief cities of the various provinces, which had been heretofore practically ignored in the columns of the big metropolitan sheets of Paris, and questions of special interest to the provinces are discussed. In a letter from Provence the reintroduction of the *Langue d'oc* is advocated as an object of instruction in the public school and church, and which, altho spoken by fifteen millions as a dialect, is ignored in the schools. It has a literature of its own, the chief exponent of which is the lyric poet Mireio, and his school, called the "Félibres." Even in Paris the propaganda for "the new language" has spread, and the matter is to be brought up for consideration in the legislature.

THE PAN-CELTIC MOVEMENT.

PAN-SLAVONIC and Pan-Moslemite are terms that have become current in our day; but Pan-Celtic is comparatively new, and stands for a national, and, still more, a religious movement not generally noticed. All the more instructive on this account are two articles by Professor Zimmer, of Greifswald, published in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* on "Pan-Celticism in Great Britain and Ireland." From this historical survey of the present Pan-Celtic movement we condense the following points:

The Cymbrians, who inhabit Wales, are the last remnants of those Britons who at one time held in their possession all England. Since 1284 they have been under English rule. The church, which had been the chief means of retaining the national language, with the seventeenth century gradually became Anglicized. Cymbrian literature began to decay, and in the eighteenth century it seemed doomed to disappear altogether.

These fears have not been realized; but rather the exact opposite has taken place. The Cymbrian people of Wales have risen like a sphinx from their ashes, and the language of Wales is now spoken by more people than ever before. A new and rich Cymbrian literature has been developed; a Cymbrian and even anti-English national feeling has been cultivated; Cymbrian is taught in the schools; and a Cymbrian university has been established. Indeed, it seems that Wales is gradually becoming as independent a factor by the side of England as Ireland or Scotland.

This phenomenal change in the history and thought of the Welsh people in recent decades is chiefly the result of religious forces. The Methodist movement, which originated in England, was transferred to Wales, and here really found its classical and fruitful soil, actually becoming there the chief spiritual force to which the salvation of the Cymbrian language must be attributed. When the Methodist preachers sought to find their way to the hearts of the Welsh people, they discovered that this could be done only by the use of the old, neglected native language. It was thus not a love for the Cymbrian nationality or language, but for the neglected masses that induced the nonconformists to make use of the native language for their purposes. A translation of the Bible into the Cymbrian had existed indeed since the Reformation (1558), but the common people of Wales could not read it. Accordingly, migratory Sunday-schools were established as early as 1785, in which the Cymbrians learned to read the Scriptures in their native tongue. The British and Foreign Bible Society then undertook the publication of cheap Welsh Bibles, the language of which became the general literary tongue of the country, just as Luther's German Bible crowded out the dialects and made the idiom into which he had rendered the Scriptures the common literary medium of Germany. As a consequence, the people of Wales underwent a religious, moral, and intellectual regeneration.

Since the inauguration of this movement, there has been a regular religious, national, and literary awakening in Wales, and practically a Pan-Celtic agitation. The theologians were seconded by the bards, by the linguists, and by the antiquarians. The treasures of ancient and medieval Cymbrian literature were collected. Every year great musical and other festivals are held devoted to the development and growth of national ideas. A fine Welsh literature has been produced, especially in the religious field. The Cymbrian has become a "Kultursprache."

And this religious and literary awakening has been followed by one of a political and national kind. The Welsh people have become independent in thought and action, and are making their

individuality felt. The opposition to the Established Church of England (which has no foothold in Wales, but nevertheless draws its tithes) is pronounced, and demands for disestablishment are determined and decided. A similar opposition against English landlords to whom the Cymrian peasants must pay high rents is increasing in intensity, as is also the antagonism to the petty English office-holders, who despise the humble and poor Cymbrians and abuse their positions as superiors. Since about the year 1887 a decided home-rule crusade has been a pronounced factor in the public life of Wales, which promises in the coming decades to become troublesome for English supremacy. A Pan-Celtic and pronounced anti-English spirit is a fixed fact in modern Wales, and the Cymbrians at the end of the nineteenth century are in Wales as much opposed to England as were at the end of the seventh century the Celtic Cymbrians to the Saxons.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CANADIAN OPINION OF THE AMERICAN-CANADIAN COMMISSION.

"NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding as satisfactorily as could be expected, but no conclusion has yet been reached." This, according to Washington despatches to the Canadian papers, is the stereotyped answer of the American-Canadian Commission. And it is added that nothing will be settled until next spring. The Canadians are somewhat disappointed. Some of their papers admit, however, that the United States is not wholly to blame. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"It is quite clear that the difficulty which the international commissioners experience in making a treaty at Washington is found in the extreme pretensions of certain interests, on one side and the other. It can not be said that one side is much, if at all, more unreasonable than the other. . . . The Canadian commissioners are represented as regarding the enactment of the Dingley tariff as an unfriendly act. In economics no public act, unless it has an ulterior object of a political nature, can properly be regarded as unfriendly, and that the Dingley tariff has such object we are scarcely warranted in concluding. . . . If no treaty be made, the unwise selfishness of special interests, Canadian as well as American, will be responsible for the failure. If a treaty be made it will be by disregarding the extreme claims of unreasonable people."

Many Canadian papers profess to believe that Uncle Sam, behaving like the most objectionable kind of *nouveau riche*, ignores poor Jack Canuck, and the former is depicted with a bursted hat, his nose in the air, jingling his cash and saying to Sir Richard Cartwright: "Canaday? Canaday? What barbarous little tribe is that anyhow?" Something of this feeling is also reflected by Goldwin Smith, who says in the *Toronto Weekly Sun*:

"It is surprising and disappointing to find how little value is attached by American legislators to the Canadian market, which yet is far better worth having than the markets of negroes or barbarous races to which they are ready to hew their way with the sword."

Yet he admits that Canada's policy is not free from contradictions:

"In the mean time, between the three contradictory policies—that of imperial protection in the shape of differential duties; that of reciprocity with the protectionist United States; and that of absolute free trade professed by the Canadian Government—the whole subject is in a state of entanglement, by which even the tact of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be severely tried."

The *Toronto Globe*, which believes that the United States will be more willing to come to terms at some later date, says:

"We can say with absolute certainty that Canada is reasonably satisfied with things as they are, and that there will be no great disappointment in this country if the commissioners part without accomplishing anything but an exchange of good wishes. And we should think that the best interests of the empire ought to be identical with the best interests of Canada. We can not help the

empire better than by helping ourselves, and we shall only injure the empire if we consent to anything which may impair our own strength and independence."

The *Toronto World*, however, thinks that more can be gotten from Uncle Sam by treading on his corns than by a polite bow. It says:

"After a few weeks' sojourn in Washington Sir Wilfrid has learned that an appeal to the sympathetic side of our neighbors is useless. It is to be hoped that he and his *confrères* will take the lesson to heart, and that hereafter they will endeavor to obtain the justice they are after, not by appealing to the Americans, but by using the lever which our own tariff affords them."

And that is the opinion of most Canadian papers. *The Herald*, Halifax, says:

"Now that the real attitude of the United States is manifest to every one, including even those who have entertained hopes of securing reciprocity with our neighbors, the Americans can not go too far in their policy of exclusion. The higher they put up their fence the better pleased will most Canadians be, and the Americans may make up their mind that hereafter Canada will take a hand in the fence-building. Where the fence is not sufficiently high already, Canada will see to it that it is elevated. The policy that Canada should have adopted toward the United States twenty years ago will now be put in force. Canada will hereafter be as exclusively for the Canadians as the United States is for the Americans. They go their way, we go ours. Canada will be the gainer."

The *Ottawa Free Press* thinks the United States only pretends to ignore Canada. The *St. Thomas Journal* thinks America will pay a fair price for Canadian trade when she discovers it is wanted elsewhere, and many papers intimate that Uncle Sam is trying to overreach "poor Wilfy." *Saturday Night*, Toronto, says:

"It is a question whether the present moment is quite as opportune as some had supposed for an adjustment of difficulties, for the feeling of cordiality toward the British empire which now moves in the people of the republic may be just a little less than the pride of strength that now swells their veins. Whatever Lord Herschell may expect, I am of the opinion that the Canadian representatives at the conference—with their experience to guide them—will only expect to find Uncle Sam cordial enough to accept anything he can get, but not wrought up to such a hot passion of friendliness as to give away anything of his own. Whenever Uncle Sam trades horses he needs a new stall in his stable. We all know him fairly well, and we can but hope that the desire for results may not lead our representatives into making such a horse trade as will reveal them walking home carrying the empty harness on their shoulders."

FOREIGN NOTES.

ACCORDING to the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, the importance of the Anarchist plot discovered in Alexandria has been unduly magnified. The Italian consuls everywhere are anxious to show that Italy does not sympathize with her Anarchists, and they notify the police immediately of the presence of suspicious characters.

PRINCESS HENRY of Prussia has gone to join her husband on the China station. The Emperor informed her that his brother would stay at least another year in the far East. She is the first lady of royal rank who takes up her abode in so distant a colony, and as the political horizon is not unclouded, there may be real danger in her voyage.

THE *Strasburg Post* relates the following as an instance of what some people at the end of the nineteenth century call "patriotism": A German inventor had entered into negotiations with a French firm, who stole his invention. He asked a French lawyer to defend him, but the lawyer informed him that no French judge could be found who would give a decision favorable to a German. "Frenchmen of the Rochefort type would probably consider this lawyer a 'bad' patriot. He should have taken the German's case, lost it, and bled him nicely in the costs."

AN industrial crisis is predicted for Germany, owing to the scarcity of capital caused by the rise of many new enterprises during the present period of boom and prosperity. The crisis is likely to affect emigration, at present at a low ebb. Hence the German-American papers, who depend largely upon new arrivals for their subscribers, rather welcome it, for not a tenth part of the number of Germans who came here annually some fourteen years ago now seek our shores. The Canadian papers hope that our alien labor laws will divert the stream of immigration to their sparsely settled provinces.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Wire nails are chiefly used in the republic of Mexico for the reason that there are more wire than cut nails in a kilogram (2.2046 pounds), and the duty is the same. Almost all the nails are imported from the United States. During the fiscal year 1896-97, the combined importation of barbed or fence wire, nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, and rivets, from all countries into the republic amounted to 8,472,744 kilograms, of which 7,127,306 kilograms were imported from the United States, being 14,931,304 pounds more than the total combined importation from all countries. An excellent opportunity is said to be afforded hardware men to open up a trade in both nails and barbed wire in that portion of Mexico which lies between Laredo and San Luis Potosi.

The following advertisement is appearing in *The Government Gazette* in Victoria: "Monday, December 19.—Supply of steel and fish plates (three contracts). Particulars at the contractors' room, Spencer street, and at the office of the agent-general for Victoria, London. Preliminary deposit in each case £750 (\$3,649)." The amount of steel rails and fish plates required by the railway commissioners of Victoria is 32,186 tons of the former, and 3,258 tons of the latter.

The Austrian Government has granted a provisional concession for an Austrian inventors' bank,

Pale, Thin, Delicate

people get vigorous and
increase in weight from
the use of

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A Perfect Food,
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It is a powder made from the most nourishing elements of meat, prepared for the nutriment and stimulus of weak systems. May be taken in milk, water, tea, coffee, etc.

At druggists' in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.

Pamphlets mailed by Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., 40 Stone St., New York City, selling agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.

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is marred by hot water discolored from the galvanized iron kitchen boiler, which rusts inside and affords a lodging place for dirt. The smooth tin lining of the

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The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers has decided that the President's proclamation concerning reciprocal commercial arrangements between this country and France, (issued under the authority of Section 3, tariff act of 1897, and dated May 30 last) went into effect on and after June 1, and can not be considered to have only retroactive effect, so as to affect the rates of duty on goods entered for consumption prior to June 1, altho the entries were liquidated subsequent to that date.

The Siemens and Halske Electric Company of America is considering a proposition from the Japanese Government to form in Chicago a syndicate with a capitalization of about \$10,000,000 to install and operate all electric street-car lines and incandescent-lighting and electric-power plants which are to be established in the domain of the Mikado as another step in the modernizing movement in progress there. The franchise to be

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Pass a sheet of linen paper over small piece of lighted gum camphor until blackened. Then press the hands firmly but carefully on this surface. Press one hand down firmly with the other in order to get all the lines. Then reverse the paper, saturate the back with turpentine sufficient to cover it, let dry thoroughly, and send to me.

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granted is exclusive, and would be one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, permits ever granted to one syndicate or corporation.

American manufacturers of plaster and cement machinery would do well, in the opinion of Consul Van Buren, at Nice, France, to forward catalogs and prices of machinery to Mr. Frederick Repossi, commission agent, 9 Rue d'Amerique (Place Washington), Nice, who is making a specialty of working up an American export trade. "In sending prices, you should quote the lowest possible export rate f. o. b. at seaboard; also freight to Marseilles and Genoa, and the weight, or at least the approximate weight, boxed, of all articles."

In view of the reasonable freight rates given by the Rhine River transportation companies between Rotterdam and Mannheim, some of the American bridge construction companies may desire to compete for the erection of the proposed new bridge across the Necker River, at Mannheim.

Current Events.

Monday, December 19.

- The House passes the bill appropriating \$350,000 for the Philadelphia exposition of 1899.
- A resolution is introduced in the House directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate and report on the question as to whether the members of the House who accepted commissions in the army had forfeited their seats in the House.
- Marshal Ramon Blanco arrives in Spain.
- The French Chamber of Deputies refuse to communicate the secret documents in the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation and the defense, unless the Government was absolutely assured of secrecy.
- It is reported that rebels have seized the town of Chung Yang and killed a French priest and 100 converts.

Tuesday, December 20.

- President McKinley returns to Washington from his southern trip.
- Secretary Bliss announces that he will resign from the Cabinet.
- It is reported that by the explosion of a powder magazine at Hang-Chow 3,000 soldiers were killed.
- Ex-Queen Liliuokalani sends a protest to the Senate against the appropriation of the crown lands of Hawaii by the United States.
- The House committee on military affairs orders a favorable report on the bill increasing the regular army to 100,000 men.
- The Dreyfus secret dossier is handed to the

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM...

DR. J. G. CONNOR, Ionia, Mich., writes:

DEAR SIR:—An old friend of mine handed me a couple of small vials of your TARTARLITHINE some time ago and I tried it on myself, having suffered from rheumatism for several years. I assure you I was so pleased with its effects that I procured a full sized bottle, and since taking it I have been entirely free from rheumatism during the past year. I also observed that it is not surpassed by any other preparation as a PROMPT and EFFICIENT diuretic; besides it is pleasant to administer. Please send me a few bottles for use among my patients afflicted with Rheumatism.

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Two months ago we advertised our free trial offer of the Eucalol treatment for Catarrh in this publication. The response has been beyond our expectations. Thousands have accepted our offer, have tried and paid for the treatment. Our mail is crowded with letters expressing gratitude to us for the offer, and bearing testimony to the effectiveness of the cure. In almost no instance (not one in a hundred) has the medicine been returned, proving: First, that Americans are honest; second, the Eucalol treatment does all we claim for it; that is, it cures Catarrh. We shall continue our

Unequaled Free Trial Offer:

In order to prove the curative power of Eucalol and our confidence in it, we will gladly send to any reputable person a complete outfit, with full directions, for two weeks' trial. If at the end of that time it has not benefited you, return it and no charge will be made. If you find it helpful, send us 75 cents by mail or express money order.

BUSTIN & PORTER,
Barristers at Law, etc.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 14, 1898.

To the Manager of the Eucalol Co., New York.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find express order for 75c. in payment for your medicine sent to me on trial. It has done me a great deal of good for the short time it has been used, and I am trying to get my druggist, Mr. Dick, of this city, to handle it. Thanking you for your courtesy,

Yours truly,

S. B. BUSTIN.

EUCALOL treatment is based on antiseptic cleanliness—the method used in the nose and throat hospitals of New York and Philadelphia. It is not the catch-penny cure-all of the quack, but a prescription perfected by years of scientific trial and study by the leading specialists in the world.

It consists of an antiseptic wash to thoroughly cleanse the nostrils, removing all accumulated mucous and dry scabs, and the application of the antiseptic Eucalol Cream, healing and soothing the irritated mucous membrane. Both are pleasant to use, the effect is instantaneous and delightful, and persistency in their use is sure to effect a cure. The Eucalol Treatment is so cheap as to be within the means of everyone. The free trial offer makes it possible to try it without risking a cent. Address

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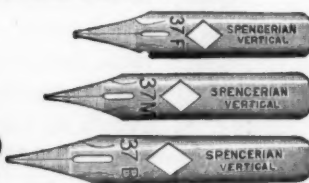
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A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for it.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure; but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn, and bloating after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug stores.



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by United States Government officials, and used by over 10,000 people in all parts of the world. **Highest Award and Gold Medal received at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha.** The best Ralston New-Process Still costs no more than the ordinary out-of-date kinds on the market. Made by skilled mechanics, of the best non-corrodible metals, and will last a lifetime. Cannot boil dry when neglected.

Cheap imitations of the Ralston Still, having our patented internal storage reservoir for retaining the distilled water, are being foisted upon innocent purchasers by extravagant and misleading claims. A corporation that steals others' ideas and exploits them as its own should be dealt with guardedly.

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Court of Cassation, under the pledge that it should not be communicated to any one outside the court.

—The French senate adopts a bill which prescribes **death for state officials** who are guilty of treason in time of peace.

—Frank Koraak, of New York, is acquitted in Berlin, of the charge of **lese majeste** in referring to Emperor William.

Wednesday, December 21.

—The Senate bill for the **government of Hawaii** is reported from the foreign relations committee.

—Ethan A. Hitchcock, the present Ambassador to Russia, is appointed by the President to **succeed Cornelius N. Bliss.**

—**Generals Miles and Merritt** testify before the War Investigating Commission in Washington.

—Preliminary orders are issued by the Adjutant-General for the **mustering out of 50,000 volunteers** within a month.

—A dirigible balloon successfully crosses the **English Channel.**

Thursday, December 22.

—Colonel **Roosevelt's reports** on the fighting before Santiago are made public.

—Major Russell Harrison raises the **American flag over Fort Atares, Havana**, without orders, and is reprimanded by Major-General Lee.

—United States Minister Conger, at Peking, **protests against French demands** for an extension of jurisdiction at Shanghai.

—**Street disorders** occur in Toulouse, France, between pro-Dreyfus and anti-Dreyfus crowds.

Friday, December 23.

—It is reported that the Government has determined to **occupy Wake Island**, in the North Pacific, as a cable station.

—The French steamer *Orlande Rodriguez*, made a **prize of war** by the cruiser *New Orleans*, is released by the United States District Court in Charleston, S. C.

—Spain's Minister of the Colonies announces that the payment of the coupons of the **Cuban bonds** has been assured.

Saturday, December 24.

—The Russian Minister of Finance rejects the offer of a **loan by an American syndicate.**

—The **American Peace Commissioners** arrive in New York; the draft of the **treaty is received by the President.**

—Agoncillo and Lopez, the **Filipino envoys**, arrive in New York.

Sunday, December 25.

—It is reported that General Henry, **Military Governor of Puerto Rico**, has reduced the budget for next year from 4,000,000 pesos, under the Spanish regime, to 1,700,000 pesos.

—Five of the **Spanish war-vessels sunk at Cavite**, and subsequently raised, arrive at Hong Kong from Manila.

—It is reported that **3,000 employees** are thrown out of work by the closing down of the Augusta and Enterprise cotton factories, of Augusta, Ga.

—Ex-Secretary of State **Day denies** that he will be a candidate for governor of Ohio.

You will get a new notion of what a lamp-chimney can be, when you use a Macbeth; and of what it can do, when you get the right one.

Get the Index.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

THE "DALKULLAN."

The characteristic tall blonde of the northern races is illustrated in another column by a "Dalkullan," or native of Dalarna, a mountainous interior district of Sweden, where the old fashions and costumes are still preserved.

The two great silver buttons fastening the flowing collar, the brooches at the throat and bow, the belt clasp and other jewelry are silver heirlooms; the apron is homespun, in brilliant colors, similar to a Roman scarf. Sweden has given to us Jenny Lind, Nilsson, and other sweet singers. We send annually to her many thousand "American Singers," silent but useful.

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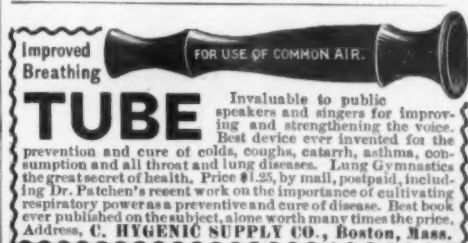
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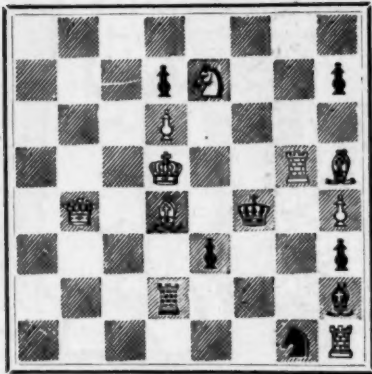
All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 343.

By P. G. L. FOTHERGILL.

First Prize, *Cricchet and Football Field*, Bolton, England.

Black—Eight Pieces.



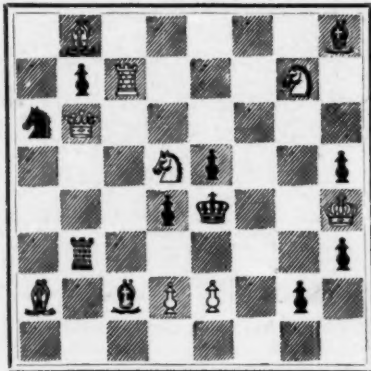
White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 344.

Our New Year's Gift.
By DR. W. R. I. DALTON.
Dedicated to M. W. H.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

CONCERNING 333 AND 334.

Dr. Dalton reports that he is unable to award the prize for best solution of 333 and 334, because the solution and criticisms of twenty-one persons are so accurate that the Doctor feels that each of them has won the prize—he can not decide which is best. He, therefore, asks that those whose names are here given shall send solution and criticism of "Our New Year's Problem," and accept the award based upon this. The fortunate competitors are H. W. Barry, Joseph A. Coultans, Dr. S. W. Close, H. A. Benson, Prof. C. D. Schmitt, C. Q. De France, the Rev. C. T. Ohlinger, Leon Hirsch, W. Rufus Pratt, Dr. R. J. Moore, P. Lundgren, P. A. Towne, the Rev. S. Hassold, C. R. Oldham, the Rev. G. Law, the Rev. T. Eggen, J. B. Weber, C. J. Eccles, H. S. Lambert, F. H. Johnston, Nils Nelsen.

Solution of Problems.

No. 335.

Key-move, R-R 6!

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. A. M., Hinton, W. Va.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; Charles Porter, Lambert, Minn.

Comments: "A very ingenious composition. One of Pulitzer's best"—M. W. H.; "A beautiful conception"—H. W. B.; "A plastic, plethoric, Pulitzer puzzler"—I. W. B.; "Variations fine; key by no means obvious"—R. M. C.; "Beautiful! not a surplus piece on the board"—F. S. F.; "Ingenious and interesting"—C. R. O.; "Very fine"—F. A. M.; "A pretty problem"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Very ingeniously wrought"—A. K.; "Key-move neatly hidden"—C. D. S.; "Caused me more study than any two-mover I ever wrestled with"—C. P.

No. 338.

1. B-Kt 2	2. Q-Q B 4	3. B x P, mate
1. Kt-Kt 2	2. P x Q	3. Q-R 2, mate
.....
2. Kt x Kt	2. R-Q R 8	3. Q-Kt 3, mate
.....
2. R-Q R 8	2. Q x P ch	3. Q x R, mate
.....
1. R-Q Kt 8	2. R-Kt must	3. Q-R 8, mate
.....
1. P-B 4	2. B x P ch	3. Q x P, mate
.....
2. K x Kt	3. P-Kt 5	
.....		

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., R. M. C., F. S. F., C. R. O., Dr. W. S. F., F. A. M., Dr. H. W. F., A. K.; W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va.; E. A. Moore, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. A. Nicholson, Dover, Del.

Comments: "Not easy, but hardly up to the author's high average"—M. W. H.; "Curious and clever"—H. W. B.; "Positively elegant, comparatively easy, superlatively economical"—I. W. B.; "A beautiful and beneficial study in the economy of strength"—R. M. C.; "Excellent work"—F. S. F.; "A difficult key and good enough what there is of it"—C. R. O.; "Very cute"—F. A. M.; "An excellent 3-mover"—Dr. H. W. F.; "Artistic"—A. K.; "A beautiful problem"—J. A. N.

A. Knight, Prof. William R. Pratt, Central Christian College, Albany, Mo.; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.; and C. J. Crandall, Lower Brule Government School, S. D., were successful with 335.

Dr. Fannin and A. Knight got 336.

The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

EIGHTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKY.	SHOWALTER.	JANOWSKY.	SHOWALTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	16 R (Kt sq) Q-K 2	
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3	17 Q sq	
3 B-Kt 5	3 Kt-B 3	37 Kt-Q 2	B-Kt 5
4 P-Q 3	4 B-B 2 (a)	38 K-Q B sq	Q-Kt 4
5 P-Q B 3	5 Q-K 2	39 Kt-B 3	B x Kt (g)
6 Castles	6 Castles	40 Q x B	Q-B 4
7 P-Q 4	7 B-Kt 3	41 Q-K 4	Q x Q
8 B-Kt 5	8 P-Q 3	42 R x Q	R-R sq
9 P-Q 5 (b)	9 Kt-Kt sq	43 R (K 4)-B 4	R-R 7
10 B-Q 3	10 P-K R 3	44 K-B sq	R-Kt 7
11 B-R 4	11 Q-Kt-Q 2	45 Kt-K 6	R x R
12 P-Q R 4	12 P-Q B 3	46 R x R	R x P
13 P-R 5	13 B-B 2	47 R-B 8 ch	K-B 2
14 P-B 4	14 Kt-O B 4	48 R-B 7 ch	K-B 3
15 P-Q Kt 4	15 Kt x B	49 Kt-Q 8	K-B 4 (h)
16 Q x Kt	16 P x P	50 P-B 3	R-Kt 8 ch
17 P x P	17 B-Kt 5	51 K-K 2	R-Kt 7 ch
18 Q-Kt-Q 2	18 K-K-Q B sq	52 K-Q 3	R x P
19 Kt-B 4	19 B-Q sq	53 R-B 7 ch	K-Kt 4
20 Kt-K 3	20 B-Q 2	54 Kt-K 6 ch	K-R 5
21 Kt-Q 2	21 Q-B sq	55 Kt x P	R-Kt 8 (i)
22 B-Kt 3 (c)	22 Kt-R 4	56 Kt-K 2	R-Q 8 ch
23 K-R-B sq	23 Kt-B 5	57 K-K 4	B x P
24 B x Kt	24 P x B	58 P-B 4	R-K 8
25 Kt-B 5	25 P-Kt 3 (d)	59 K-B 3	R-Q 8
26 Kt-Q 4	26 B-K B 3	60 R-B 6 (k)	K-R 4
27 R (R sq)-Q-Kt 2 (e)	27 Q-Kt 2 (e)	61 R x Q P	P-K Kt 4
		62 R-Q 8	P-Kt 5 ch
28 Kt-Kt 5	28 B-K 2	63 K-K 4	K-R 5
29 Kt-B 7	29 K (R sq)-Kt sq	64 P-Q 6	P-Kt 6
30 P-Kt 5	30 P-K B 4	65 P-Q 7	P-R 4
31 P-Kt 6	31 P x Kt P	66 P-B 5	P-Kt 7
32 P x Kt P	32 P x P	67 R-K Kt 8	R x P
33 Kt x P	33 B-B 4	68 R x P	B-B 2
34 R-K sq	34 B-B 3	69 P-B 6	R-B 2
35 Q-Q R 3	35 B-K 4	70 R-Kt 7	R x P
		71 R x B	Drawn game

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in *The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

(a) In the fourth game of the match Showalter played P-Q 3. The text move is much superior, and leads to a better development.

(b) B x Q Kt, followed by P x P, would have weakened the adverse Pawns, but Black, by playing B-R 3 and eventually R-Q sq, obtains a

splendid development. The move adopted is better.

(c) Necessary, since Black threatened Kt x Q P, followed eventually by B x B.

(d) Better than B x Kt.

(e) P-Q R 3 would have stopped the adverse Kt from entering at Kt 5. It would, however, have enabled White to play Kt-B 4.

(g) The text-play gives good attacking chances on the King's side.

(h) More promising was R-Kt 4 or B-Q 5. Black should have endeavored to win the adverse Q P.

(i) B x Kt would have been rather risky. White answers R x B ch, R-K 4 and R-Q 6, winning the Q P.

(k) An ingenious move. Black can not well answer R x P, for White continues R x Kt P, threatening R x P ch, as well as R-Kt 2, winning the Bishop.

NINTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SHOWALTER.	JANOWSKY.	SHOWALTER.	JANOWSKY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	1 P-Q 4	13 Q R-B sq	B x P
2 P-Q B 4	2 P-K 3	14 P-K R 3	Q R-B sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	3 Kt-K B 3	15 P-R 3	K R-Q sq
4 Kt-B 3	4 P x P	16 B-R 2 (d)	Kt-K 4
5 P-K 3	5 P-Q R 3	17 Kt-K sq (e)	Q-K 2
6 B x P	6 P-Q Kt 4	18 Kt-Kt sq	Kt-K 5
7 B-Kt 3 (b)	7 B-Kt 2	19 B-R 5 (f)	R x R
8 Castles	8 B-K 2	20 R x R	Q-R 5
9 Q-K 2	9 Castles	21 Kt-K B 3 (g)	Q-R 4
10 R-Q sq (c)	10 P-B 4	22 Kt-Q 4 (h)	Q-Kt 3
11 P x P	11 Q-B 2	23 K-R 2 (i)	Kt-Q B 6
12 B-Q 2	12 Q Kt-Q 2	24 Resigns.	

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in *The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

(b) Better, perhaps, was B-Q 3. By moving the Bishop to Kt 3 White somewhat blocks the Queen's wing.

(c) He could not play P-K 4 on account of P-Kt 5, followed by winning of a Pawn.

(d) White had no time for a preparatory move like B-R 2. He should have played P-K 4, in order to shut out the adverse Q B, as well as to give his own Q B some development.

(e) P-K 4 was still in order. The move selected compromises White's game.

(f) B-B 3 followed eventually by B x Kt was more likely to free White's game.

(g) Better was Kt-Q B 3. The Kt at K sq was well placed for defensive purposes.

(h) Pretty nearly forced, since Kt x Kt ch, Q x Q, Kt-Kt 4, followed by Kt x P ch, was threatening.

(i) A serious oversight, which loses at once. White should have played Q-B sq, guarding the K Kt P. His game was badly compromised, yet it was not a hopeless one.

ERRATUM.

The game in the Janowski-Showalter match marked "fifth" should be "sixth," and "sixth" should be "seventh." The fifth game has not yet been published.

Guide to the Openings.

During the year, *The British Chess Magazine* published a series of very interesting and instructive articles by "Hobart," on the various openings. The merit of these "studies" is not so much what "Hobart" says of the openings, for he says very little, but rather the manner in which the various moves of attack and defense are given from the games of the masters. For instance, in the December number he gives fourteen games and an analysis, illustrating the French Defense. These articles are now published in book-form, making a very valuable addition to the scientific literature of Chess.

A Janowski Gem.

The New York *Clipper* gives the following position in a game between Herr Friedmann and Janowski:

White (Herr F.)—K on K R sq; R on Q sq; Kt on Q Kt sq; R on Q R sq; Ps on K R 2, K Kt 2, Q Kt 2, Q R 2, K 5, K B 4; Q on K 2; Kt on K 6.

Black (M. Janowski)—K on Q B sq; Rs on Q sq and K R sq; Ps on K Kt 2, Q Kt 2, Q R 2, K R 4; B on Q B 4; Kt on K B 4; Q on Q 5.

'Twas Janowski's move and he played P-K R

5; 2 Kt x Q, Kt-Kt 6 ch; 3 P x Kt, and Black mates in six moves.

The American Chess Magazine.

The December number has been received, and it is full of good things. From the number of problems given one would think that the Editors supposed that their readers would take a holiday from work, and give the whole of the Yule-tide to Chess curiosities.

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Vol. XVII. No. 27. Whole No. 454.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

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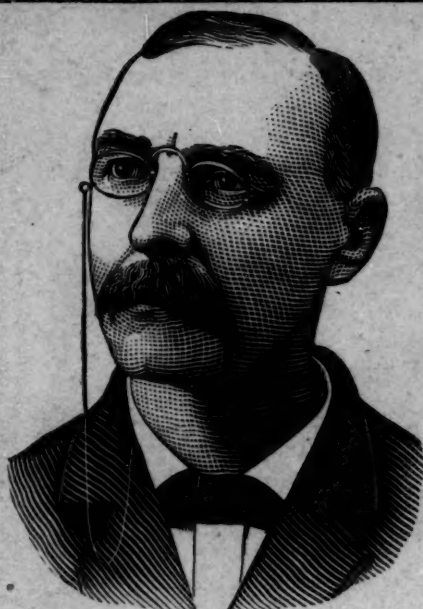
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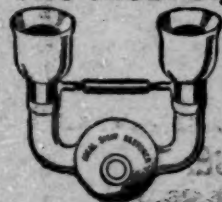


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